

No Resumption Yet Of

The Plane That Flew The World's Fastest Flight

U.S. Diplomats To

Harriman Off Today To Persia

Washington, July 12. President Truman's special foreign affairs consultant, Mr. W. Averell Harriman, said today he hopes to leave for Tehran at 8 p.m. GMT on Friday or on Saturday morning in a United States Air Force plane.

Mr. Harriman said this to newsmen after conferring with the Iranian Ambassador, Mr. Nasrollah Entezam, and the assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs, Mr. George McGhee.

Mr. Entezam said after conferring with Mr. Harriman and Mr. McGhee, "My estimate of chances of success of Mr. Harriman's mission is 100 percent. In this connection I want to say I am not a man of Marselles."

Mr. Entezam, who speaks fluent French, was referring to the fact that people of Marselles were generally incurable optimists. "I had a very friendly talk with Mr. Harriman and Mr. McGhee," Mr. Entezam continued. "I admire Mr. Harriman for his knowledge and his wisdom. I am indeed hopeful and I pray for the success of his mission."

Mr. Harriman said he will be accompanied by Mr. William Rountree of Mr. McGhee's office and by Walter Levy, oil consultant. Mr. Harriman said, "I find it necessary to have an oil expert with me. I conferred with President Truman and Secretary of State Acheson this morning on my mission to Tehran. Ambassador Henry Grady in Tehran will inform the Iranian government of the details of my arrival."

United Press.

28 Killed In Air Crash

Rio de Janeiro, July 12. Twenty-eight persons, including three children and four crew, were killed when a Brazilian commercial plane crashed into a hill about two miles from Aracary, capital of the state of Recife, the Meridional News Agency reported on Thursday.

The agency said the plane was en route to Rio when it crashed, apparently because visibility was poor.

The report said the victims included Governor Rosado of the state of Rio Grande do Norte, and four of his aides. — Associated Press.

Seek HK Skilled Labourers

Singapore, July 12. The Malayan Chinese Association, most powerful Chinese body in the country, plans making representations to the Government of Malaya and Singapore for the entry of 300,000 Chinese skilled labourers from Hongkong.

It said immigration of skilled labourers was necessary to fill a dearth created by military service and mass evacuation of Chinese to their mother country.

Chinese businessmen report there is a shortage of labour in the oil, rubber and building trades, and Hongkong seemed the most likely source with its large Chinese population.

However, they warned that any large-scale immigration of Chinese would alarm the Malay community. — Associated Press.

Armistice Parleys VITAL ISSUE IS AT STAKE

Tokyo, July 13. Although officials here believe that the present breach is only a "temporary suspension of the armistice negotiations," United Press correspondent Ernest Hoberecht reported from the advance peace camp that there was no indication that by late Friday morning the Reds had communicated with the senior UN negotiator, Vice-Admiral Turner Joy or his representatives.

While the stalemate on the peace talks was brought to a head over the issue of admitting accredited UN correspondents to the conference area, the real reason for the break-up went much deeper than that. The issue was whether the UN Command delegation and the Communist negotiators were meeting as equals to work out an honourable armistice or whether it was to appear in Communist propaganda that the UN was suing for peace on Red terms.

Until yesterday, General Ridgway and the UN negotiators had leaned over backwards to pacify the Communists until the negotiators "got on the track." The acceptance of Kaesong as the meeting place—under Communist arms—the willingness to talk while the meeting place was "guarded" by Red troops; acceptance of a suggestion that Kaesong be declared a neutral ground—all these were concessions by the US delegates.

Peking Radio's statement that the place where the UN convoy was stopped yesterday was in the hands of the Korean army was seen here as a continuation of the Communist propaganda line.

Since the first meeting, the Communist delegation has included whatever personnel thought necessary by the Red negotiators. This included photographers and it is believed—reporters in uniform. It was over this issue that the meetings were between two equal participants that the cease-fire discussions came to an abrupt halt.

Red China charged today that the United States broke up the Korean peace talks by violating an agreement to keep newsmen away from Kaesong. Peking broadcast, accusing the Allied Command of using "bluff and pressure" in trying to get correspondents into Kaesong, may have sounded a death knell of the armistice talks.

Admiral Joy, stood fast on his announcement that "there will be no further negotiations until and unless the Communist cease all interference with UN authorized personnel or convoys."

The first Red retort to Adm. Joy's firm announcement came in the form of a Peking broadcast at 3.30 a.m. Questioning the good faith of Adm. Joy and his negotiators, the broadcast said their procedure had raised doubts of the true sincerity of the peace in Korea.

The radio, heralding its broadcast in advance as the "true version" of the break off talks, said the bringing of correspondents to the environs of Kaesong represented an attempt to hide the real intention which was to prolong the talks.

REDS' VERSION

At Wednesday's session, the Peking broadcast said, the Americans raised the question of having the press represented at the talks and asked permission for 20 correspondents to attend the Friday meeting.

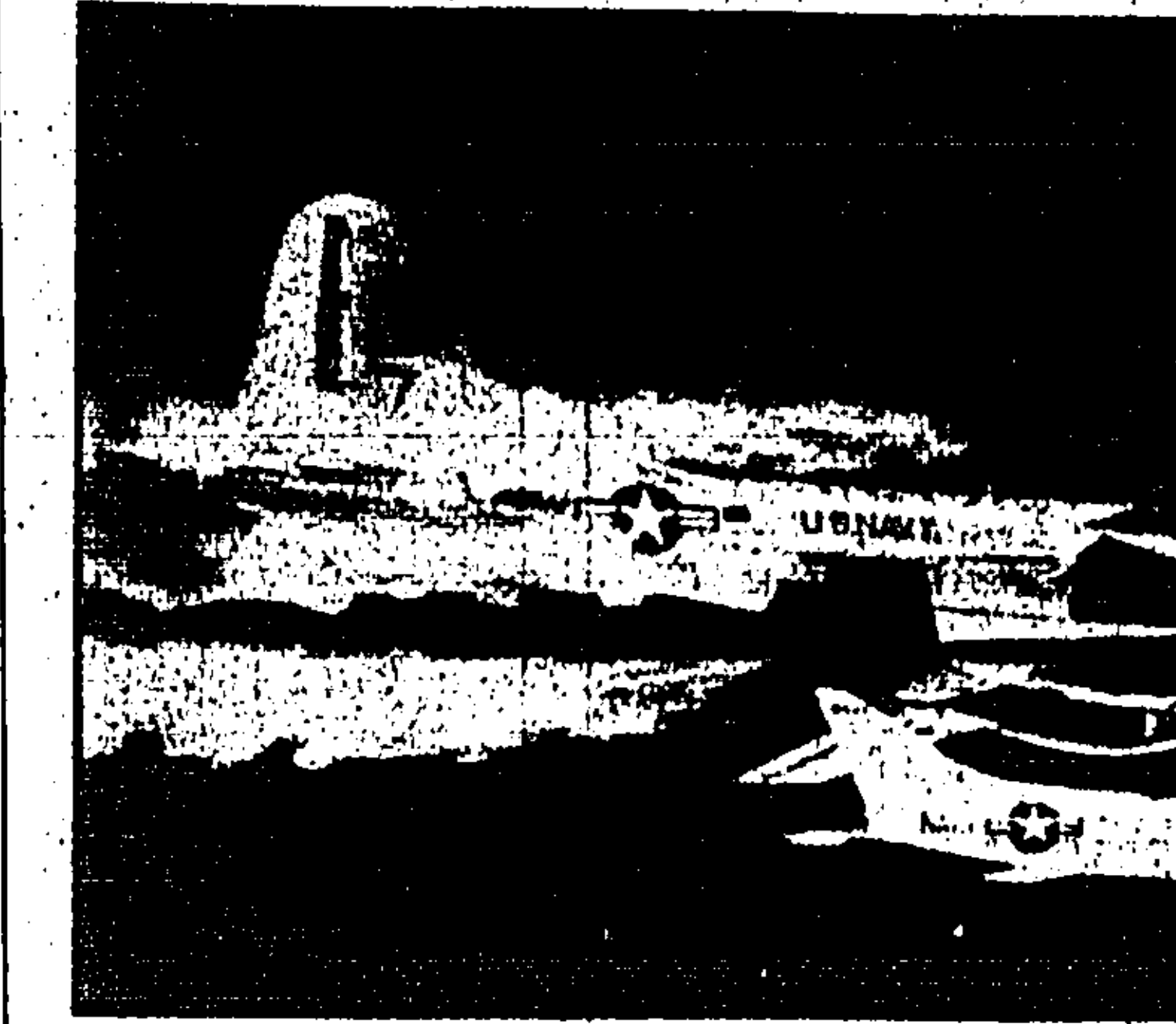
The Radio said the Communists replied that all matters connected with the talks required mutual agreement and the request would receive due consideration on a fair basis.

The Radio continued that at 8.45 a.m. on Thursday a Communist liaison relayed the Communist answer that "at the appropriate time for procuring information both American and our correspondents would proceed to Kaesong."

The reply also said that reporters would be welcome when peace talks reached the conclusive talks. But the Americans "ignored" this reply and "violated the agreed principles of the conference and wilfully sent a convey of 20 newsmen and 65 delegates at 7.45 a.m. on Thursday which reached our defence points east of Kaesong. There the Communist officer told the convey that it could go no further as no agreement has been reached on press representation."

The liaison officer added, the radio said, that the Communists had no intention of stopping the delegation's service personnel. — United Press.

The Plane That Flew The World's Fastest Flight



The United States Navy recently announced that the Douglas Skyrocket, a supersonic research plane, has flown "faster and higher than any other known craft." This picture shows the Skyrocket taking off from the bell of its mother-plane, a B-29, over the California desert on the day the record-breaking flight was made.—AP Picture.

U.S. Diplomats To Answer Security Charges

Washington, July 12. The State Department announced on Thursday night it had suspended two high-ranking officials, who were formerly diplomats in China, pending hearings on security charges against them.

They are Mr. John Paton Davies, 43, member of Secretary Acheson's top-level policy planning staff, and Mr. Oliver Edmund Clubb, the last American Consul-General in Peking at the time all American diplomatic personnel was withdrawn from Red China.

Mr. Davies' hearing is set for July 23, and Mr. Clubb's for July 31. The nature of the charges against the two men or who brought them has not been revealed.

State Department Press Officer Mr. Michael McDermott said the Department had not intended announcing the suspension actions but did so "because word had got around Washington that they were suspended."

He pointed out that suspension implies no guilt or security risk, but is mandatory under the law until hearings are held.

BORN IN CHINA

It is the Department's own Security Board, operating under tightened restrictions ordered by President Truman, which ordered the hearings.

Mr. Clubb had been in the foreign service, mostly in China, since 1928. Mr. Davies, who was born in China of American missionary parents, had been a foreign service officer since 1931.

Mr. Davies was mentioned in the recent MacArthur hearings by General Wedemeyer, who said Mr. Davies wrote "very critical" reports about the Nationalists during the wartime and "favourable" reports about the Communists. General Wedemeyer added later that he considered Mr. Davies among four young diplomats in the Chungking Embassy whom he called "very keen, fine men."

The hearings also brought out that Mr. Davies was recalled from the Chungking Embassy at the request of the then Ambassador, Mr. Patrick J. Hurley. — Associated Press.

No "Favoured Nation" Rights For Japan From Britain

London, July 12. Britain will refuse "favoured nation" rights to Japan after conclusion of the Japanese peace treaty, Sir Hartley Shawcross, President of the Board of Trade, told the House of Commons on Thursday night.

Refusal of such rights means that British imports from Japan may be taxed more than similar goods from favoured nations.

"Bearing in mind the pre-war record of Japanese competition, especially in the textile trade, we have decided not to accord most-favoured-nation rights to Japan because we feel that we must for the present retain our freedom to protect our economy if necessary against abnormal and injurious competition," Sir Hartley said.

His written statement was in answer to a question by Labourite John McKay who asked for an assurance that the peace treaty would deal with the problem of Japanese trade competition.

"We have observed the co-operative attitude shown in post-war years by the lords of Japanese industry," Sir Hartley said, "but the circumstances of international trade have not so far put these matters to the test."

The Board President noted that Japan's economic circumstances are similar to those of Britain—she must export to live—and went on:

"Japan must succeed in paying her way without United States support which has sustained her economy during the Occupation. This will be a difficult task with her rapidly increasing population and lack of raw materials."

He said Japan has introduced legislation for regulation of working conditions and trade relations have been established. "We attach special importance to the intention expressed by Japan of conforming in public and private trade and commerce to internationally accepted fair practices." — Associated Press.

NOT COMPREHENSIVE

London, July 12. The draft treaty with Japan did not pretend to be a comprehensive and complete Far Eastern settlement, Mr. Herbert Morrison, Foreign Secretary, told the House of Commons today in reply to a questioner.

"We would have been happier if we could have had a tidy solution about the Chinese situation but it was impossible in the circumstances," he declared.

"There is a difference of view and we thought we had done pretty well by leaving that question open."

Mr. Anthony Eden, deputy leader of the Opposition, asked if it would not have been more satisfactory if Commonwealth countries could have agreed on this draft before it was made available.

Mr. Morrison replied that this draft treaty represented the views of the British Government. It did not follow that they were not willing to listen to anybody in further discussion.

He agreed that the procedure was not usual, but it was found to be the best that they had in the United States could do in the circumstances.

Earlier, Mr. Morrison said that the text of the draft treaty had not been communicated either to the Nationalist or the Central People's Government of China.

Mr. Morrison explained that "our efforts since 1947 to make peace with Japan had failed because of disagreement as to whether or not the Great Powers should have a veto to the peace conference."

"Six years after Japan's acceptance of our surrender terms, which she had scrupulously carried out, we do not consider that we should continue to postpone a peace treaty which would materially aid a settlement in the Far East simply because a small minority are not prepared to negotiate a treaty unless the veto is retained." — Reuter.

50,000 Made Homeless By Floods

Topeka, Kansas, July 12. Kansas' greatest flood spilt Topeka in half today and threatened to inundate a major part of the city, while at Ottawa the mayor declared martial law and at Manhattan 210 National Guardsmen and stranded soldiers were given full police power.

Water climbed to new record marks in southeastern Kansas cities in the greatest flood disaster in the state's history. Ten were known dead. Several were missing. Scores of cities and towns were inundated in whole or part. It was estimated that 50,000 people were homeless and damages were estimated at more than \$85,000,000.

With a downpour bringing new danger and more rain forecast for Friday, Governor Edward F. Arn telephoned the Air Secretary, Thomas F. E. in Washington for help from air and sea rescue service. — United Press.

Mr. Davies was mentioned in the recent MacArthur hearings by General Wedemeyer, who said Mr. Davies wrote "very critical" reports about the Nationalists during the wartime and "favourable" reports about the Communists. General Wedemeyer added later that he considered Mr. Davies among four young diplomats in the Chungking Embassy whom he called "very keen, fine men."

The hearings also brought out that Mr. Davies was recalled from the Chungking Embassy at the request of the then Ambassador, Mr. Patrick J. Hurley. — Associated Press.

COMMENT OF THE DAY

Japanese Peace Treaty

MR. Foster Dulles believes that the majority of Japan's World War II enemies will be "95 per cent satisfied" with the proposed Japanese peace treaty which the United States has drawn up, but this view is not strongly supported by immediate reactions in France, Australia, Britain, India and the Philippines to the text of the pact. The desirability of a peace treaty with Japan is fully recognised and there will be general agreement with the American view that it should not be vindictive in design. Nevertheless the determination to make the treaty one of reconciliation and of restoring Japan's full sovereignty carries with it the danger of falling to provide safeguards against the re-emergence of Japan dominant militarily, politically and commercially in the Far East. It is right and proper that Japan should be encouraged to stand on her own feet, that she herself should restore the nation's economy, and that she should become politically independent. But none of these things should be allowed to be accomplished at the expense of the countries she so viciously and

grievously injured. Australia is especially concerned over the apparent loose phrasing of the peace treaty condition concerning Japan's right to rearm; Britain is not at all happy about the freedom the treaty gives to Japan to expand her industries, shipping and general commerce (a fear fully shared by Hongkong's industrialists). It is a treaty virtually without restrictions and generous to a fault. Moreover it does not seem proper that a special privilege, such as the right for the United States to retain troops in Japan, should be written into a treaty which the rest of the Allies are expected to sign, while the subject of US trusteeship over former Japanese colonies is surely one for the United Nations to decide. There are, indeed, several curious features of the proposed treaty which call for clarification, and certainly there must be full discussions on the controversial aspects of the pact before signatures are attached. No matter how urgent the fulfilment of a peace treaty may be deemed, anything suggestive of a fait accompli would be deplorable.

Where Does Britain Come In?

THE close link between the proposed Japanese peace treaty and the Pacific Pact between Australia, New Zealand and the United States, is demonstratively acknowledged by arrangements for introducing the Pacific Pact draft in a day or two and the understanding that it becomes operative when the Japanese treaty is concluded. The only pertinent question lacking an answer is: Where does Britain come in? Admittedly, the guarantees will be a valuable contribution to stability in the Pacific and must be welcomed in that sense, but Britain is still a first-rate Pacific Power. Singapore, Malaya and Borneo are vitally important strategic positions, and even Hongkong remains prominent in the over-all picture. All that Mr. Herbert Morrison has to say on the subject is: "It would not have been welcome to us if we had been included in the proposed pact." Or to put it in another way, Britain was not invited

in. No wonder the Egyptians can perpetrate a deplorable Empire Roach incident feeling confident of immunity from reprisal; no wonder concessions here and there merely promote further demands; no wonder Persia proceeds to steal British oilfields. There are several things Britons would like to know about the Pacific Pact. Was Britain consulted? Or were Australia and New Zealand so tired of bringing up the question with no result that they went right ahead and ignored the Labour Government? Mr. Morrison argues that the new Pact is on all fours with the Atlantic Pact. But that is not the same thing. Britain and Canada happen to be Pacific Powers as well. Australia and New Zealand are relying on American action should aggressors rise again in the Pacific. But Britain, too, is vitally concerned and it is time she asserted her rights when her interests are clearly involved.

Tribesmen In Disturbances

Bechuanaland, July 12. It was learned today that 14 young tribesmen, supporters of their exiled chief designate Seretse Khama, had been arrested for disturbances against supporters of Tsekeledi Khama, ex-chiefdom of the Bamangwato tribe.

Additional police have been drafted to Serowe from neighbouring Southern Rhodesia and other reinforcements are on their way to the capital. The disturbances were a result of reports of the possible return of Tsekeledi, who is at present in London. — United Press.

OUTLAWS SEIZE POLICE ARMS

Asmara, July 12. Fifty terrorists overcame guards at the police post in Nkrusi, 15 miles from Asmara on the Massawa highway, early today and carried off a large haul of arms and ammunition. The outlaws cut telephone wires before the attack, then tied and gagged the guards and ransacked the post, but left the guards unharmed. The loot comprised 21 rifles, two tommyguns, one machine-gun and over 4,000 rounds of ammunition. — United Press.

MINE DISASTER

Berlin, July 12. Seven East German miners were killed and 28 were injured in an underground explosion in the "Glueckauf" potash mine in Borsdorf, Thuringia, yesterday, the East German Information Ministry announced today. — Reuter.

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IN MANDARIN DIALOGUE

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FOX'S MIGHTY MOUSE CARTOONS

YOU SHOULD READ **New Republic**

U.S. Invitation To Princess

Washington, July 12. President Truman announced today that he had extended an invitation to Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh to visit the United States.

The President made the announcement at his weekly Press conference after a correspondent had pointed out that the Royal couple were to visit Canada at the end of September and asked if the President would invite them to come to the United States.

The President said that he had already done so. He added that he sent the invitation today.—Reuter.

American Bases In French Morocco

SEVEN AIRFIELDS TO BE USED

Washington, July 12. The United States Air Force announced today that it would have the use of seven airfields in French Morocco.

Three bases are now under construction and preliminary work is under way at two others. In addition, a Command Headquarters for strategic bombers will be set up at one coastal city and interim use of another base is provided.

The Air Force announcement said: "The Air Force has completed arrangements with the French Government for the use of several sites in French Morocco for air base development work."

"Bases in the areas of Sidi Slimane, Nouasseur and Mechra Bel Kaid are now under development and preliminary site planning work is being done to determine the locations of two additional bases."

"The Air Force has announced that the headquarters of the Strategic Air Command, Fifth Air Division, is being set up at Rabat, Casablanca Airport at Casablanca is being used on an interim basis."

"These are the only currently planned bases for Air Force use in French Morocco."

General Hoyt Vandenberg, who returned from an inspection trip yesterday, said that construction work on the North African bases was being rushed.—Reuter.

Attlees Guests Of Envoy

London, July 12. The Prime Minister and Mrs. Clement Attlee are dining tonight as the guests of Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Pakistan High Commissioner to Britain, and the Begum Zubaida Rahimtoola.

Mr. W. J. Jordan, New Zealand's retiring High Commissioner, Abdel Fattah Amer Pasha, the Egyptian Ambassador, and Victor Oberst de Thierckes, Belgian Ambassador to Britain, are also attending.

Other guests include Mr. Patrick Gordon-Walker, Commonwealth Relations Secretary, and Mrs. Gordon-Walker, the Nawab and Begum of Bawalpur and Mr. R. A. Butler, a senior Conservative Party Member of the House of Commons.—Reuter.

PLANE DOWNED IN TRUCE AREA

Tokyo, July 12. The Far East Air Force announced today that a Marine night fighter shot down a Communist reconnaissance plane on Thursday night in the vicinity of Munshan where the "peace camp" is located. The destroyed plane was a Russian-built T-2.

This is the same type of plane which was dubbed "Dead Chick Charlie" which has been making night nuisance raids on Seoul and in front-line areas. The plane blew up in debris after being struck by the Marine night fighter.—United Press.

FORMER GERMAN GENERAL CHAIRED



Bernhard Ramecke, former German paratrooper General, was given a hero's welcome when he returned from a French war crimes prison to his hometown in Schleswig. More than 10,000 people jammed the railway station and the streets of the town. Here the General is being carried on the shoulders of former war comrades.—AP Photo.

Ship Owners May Abandon The Suez Canal Route

Port Said, July 12. Ship owners operating vessels to Australia through the Suez Canal are seriously considering re-routing their ships via the Cape, it was learned in authoritative shipping circles here today.

Ships are being instructed to bunker to capacity at Port Said or ports west of Port Said, as supplies at Suez and ports east of Suez are insufficient to meet the heavy requirements.

The bunker fuel oil situation at Aden is becoming critical.

A signal has been sent to masters of ships on the Far East route saying: "Shipmasters are requested in the general interest to reduce to a minimum bunker oil lifting at ports east of Suez and including Suez and for vessels concerned as far as possible until further notice to lift their requirements at Port Said and for preference at ports west of Port Said."

Shipping agents in the Suez Canal Zone seeking space for cargo to the Far East have been informed by ship owners that because of the considerable difficulty in getting full supplies of oil in Aden and the Suez Canal area, "we are avoiding sending more vessels than absolutely necessary by that route for the time being"—Reuter.

Mr. Eban said he understood that the Soviet Union had also lodged a protest against the detention of one of its ships.

He hoped that the Security Council would call on Egypt to desist from the blockade and that Egypt would comply with the request.—Reuter.

CAIRO CORRECTED

London, July 12. A Foreign Office spokesman branded as "incorrect" and "unnecessarily provocative" a statement attributed to Egyptian War Minister Mustafa that the British ship "Empire Roach" was sailing in a forbidden zone in Egyptian waters when she was stopped and boarded by Egyptian sailors on July 1.

Mr. Mustafa was quoted in despatches to London newspapers as saying that the inspection of the "Empire Roach" was in accordance with international law.—Associated Press.

UN Fund For India Relief

Geneva, July 12. Employees of the International Refugee Organisation have contributed \$2,400 towards the United Nations Food Relief Fund for India.

The contributions were sent in answer to an appeal launched by Dr. Ralph Bunche, who heads the Committee for Food Relief for India.—Reuter.

Mass Deportations Being Carried Out Behind Iron Curtain

"ENEMIES OF PEOPLE" VICTIMISED BY REDS

Stockholm, July 12. As if obeying a signal, East Europe's Communist Governments are carrying out mass deportations of "enemies of the people" whose only apparent crime is that they once had more money or higher positions than their present masters.

In Hungary and Poland, deportations from Budapest and Warsaw have been admitted officially.

The Hungarian Ministry of the Interior stated that "undesirable elements" have been sent to villages in the north and south-east. The Polish Press has published "eviction directives" designed to "ease the housing shortage in the capital."

Carefully sifted information reaching here from a number of independent sources of proved integrity shows, however, that the deportations are not confined to Budapest and Warsaw, or even Hungary and Poland.

"They are taking place in every big city in these two countries and in Czechoslovakia and Rumania too, although on a small scale as yet."

The man behind the deportations in Hungary is Bela Szanthe, Minister in Warsaw until last April. There, Poland's Minister of the Interior, Stanislas Radkiewicz, explained to him the way his own secret police, the so-called "U.B.", were rounding up Polish "people's enemies."

Szanthe was probably chosen for the job in Hungary because he is one of the country's toughest Communists. He was a Communist in the first Hungarian Communist regime in 1919 and spent the years between the two World Wars in Moscow.

He has a free hand in the deportations and is answerable only to the Minister of the Interior, Arpad Hazi.

Hazi is also a tough Communist. His predecessor, Sandor Zold, was removed in June last year because he could not stomach the mass deportations then in their first planning stage.

1920 DECREES

To tone down the deportations, the Hungarian Government is basing them formally on two decrees—Nos. 760 and 810—which were passed in 1920.

The decrees call for the expulsion from Budapest of "unreliable elements" but were never applied until March, 1944, under the German Occupation.

But the Nazis were more "human." They fed their deportees, whereas today's victims have to provide their own food.

Persons from the Western countries, who have heard the screams of the deportees as the secret police drag them from their beds in the early hours of the morning, gave varying reports about their treatment.

Some deportees in Budapest have been allowed to take up to 1,100 pounds of personal belongings with them. Others, notably in the towns of Győr, Miskolc and Szeged, could only take about 44 pounds.

"EXPENDABLE"

In nearly every case the victims were allowed to take only about £10 with them.

The weaker deportees are compulsorily billeted on farmers and other country dwellers. Their hosts have no obligation to feed them, but if they employ them they must pay them about 9d. an hour.

Stronger deportees are sent to concentration camps in Szolnok, where their possessions, up to 1,000 pounds total, are taken from them. Here they are graded and the most able-bodied transported east.

It is believed here—although there is no confirmation of it—that they are used as "expedient" labour on Russia's new "peace constructions" like the Volga-Dnieper canal.

Levins-Kovacs, Chairman of the Presidential Council, gave a sure clue to their fate when he said in a public speech: "Class and unreliable elements must be kept occupied in specialised jobs under supervision. We must choose their places of work and not let them penetrate where they wish."

DONE SCIENTIFICALLY

The Poles are carrying out their deportations more scientifically.

Instead of choosing their victims arbitrarily, they first classified a large section of the population. Citizens were called to the "U.B." offices and made to fill in forms containing over 200 questions.

These covered their past life, their contacts abroad, their friends and so on.

The "U.B." then divided them into five classes:

1.—Communist Party leaders and "activists."
2.—Ordinary party members, trade union leaders and other high officials.
3.—Minor officials and Stakhanovite workers.
4.—So-called "loyal" citizens.
5.—Enemies of the people.

This category includes a large number of Catholic priests and orthodox Jews.

THE BASIS

This classification is the basis for the re-allocation of living space under the new "administration of dwellings" decree. Class 3 citizens, for example, receive seven to 11 square metres per head.

Class 5 are the deportees and their homes are taken over by the higher classes.

A similar system of classification has been adopted in Bucharest, Cluj, Targu, Mures and other Rumanian towns.

In Czechoslovakia, on the other hand, it seems that deportations, just beginning there, are arbitrary, at least in Prague and Bratislava.

The fate of the deportees in Poland, Rumania and Czechoslovakia is the same as in Hungary—compulsory billeting in the country, confinement in concentration camps or transport to the east.

MINISTER CROSSES THE FLOOR

Colombo, July 12.

Mr. S. W. R. Bhandaranaike, Minister of Health and Local Government, has resigned from the Cabinet—and today took a seat in the Opposition benches in the House of Representatives here.

He resigned in protest against the Government's refusal to accept certain recommendations of the "Sinhala Mahasabha," a communal organisation of which he is the founder and leader.

The recommendations called on the Government immediately to proclaim Sinhalese the national language, with Tamil as a second language.

The Government refused to accept the recommendations and yesterday a Sabba deputation met the Prime Minister, Mr. Don Stephen Senanayake, who again declined to consider the recommendations.

Sinhala Maha Sabha, which represents exclusively the interests of the Sinhalese majority community in Ceylon, has always supported the United National (Government) Party, of which it is an important component.

Mr. Bhandaranaike's action may have a far-reaching effect on the political situation. According to usually reliable sources here, several other members of the party in the House of Representatives are likely to resign from the party and join the Opposition, which at present is entirely Communist.

Mr. Bhandaranaike, in a statement in the House of Representatives today, said that he was resigning in the interests of the country, as divergent points of view between himself and certain members of the Government could not be honourably reconciled.

Mr. Bhandaranaike this afternoon took a seat in the Opposition benches. The Prime Minister has taken over the portfolio of Health and Local Government.—Reuter.

Breakfasts Off A Lily

Melbourne, July 11.

A local resident, Mr. L. Boyce, eats a lily every morning for breakfast because he claims it gives him so much energy that he does not need any lunch.

Mr. Boyce, who suffers from a weak heart, said he began eating water-lily flowers a year ago when he read that they contained strychnine, a heart stimulant.

A heart specialist quashed the claim that strychnine was a heart tonic, although he said doctors at one time thought it was.—Reuter.

POP

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FULL TEXT OF PACIFIC SECURITY TREATY: ELEVEN ARTICLES

Washington, July 12.

The following is the text of the three-power security treaty on which representatives of the United States, New Zealand and Australia today recorded agreement:

Artist Falls To Death

Capetown, July 12. John Dronfield, 50, artist and stage designer who came to Capetown from London in 1933, fell to his death from a 10th-floor balcony today.

Dronfield designed the door for "The Merry Wives of Windsor" which Owen Perregrine Davies produced in South Africa a few years ago. He was a life-long friend of ballet dancer Anton Dolin.—Associated Press.

ADENAUER'S APPEAL TO BUNDESTAG

Bonn, July 12. The West German Chancellor, Dr. Konrad Adenauer, in a fervent plea for German reunification, told Parliament today that all foreign controls on the vast Ruhr industrial machine would soon be removed.

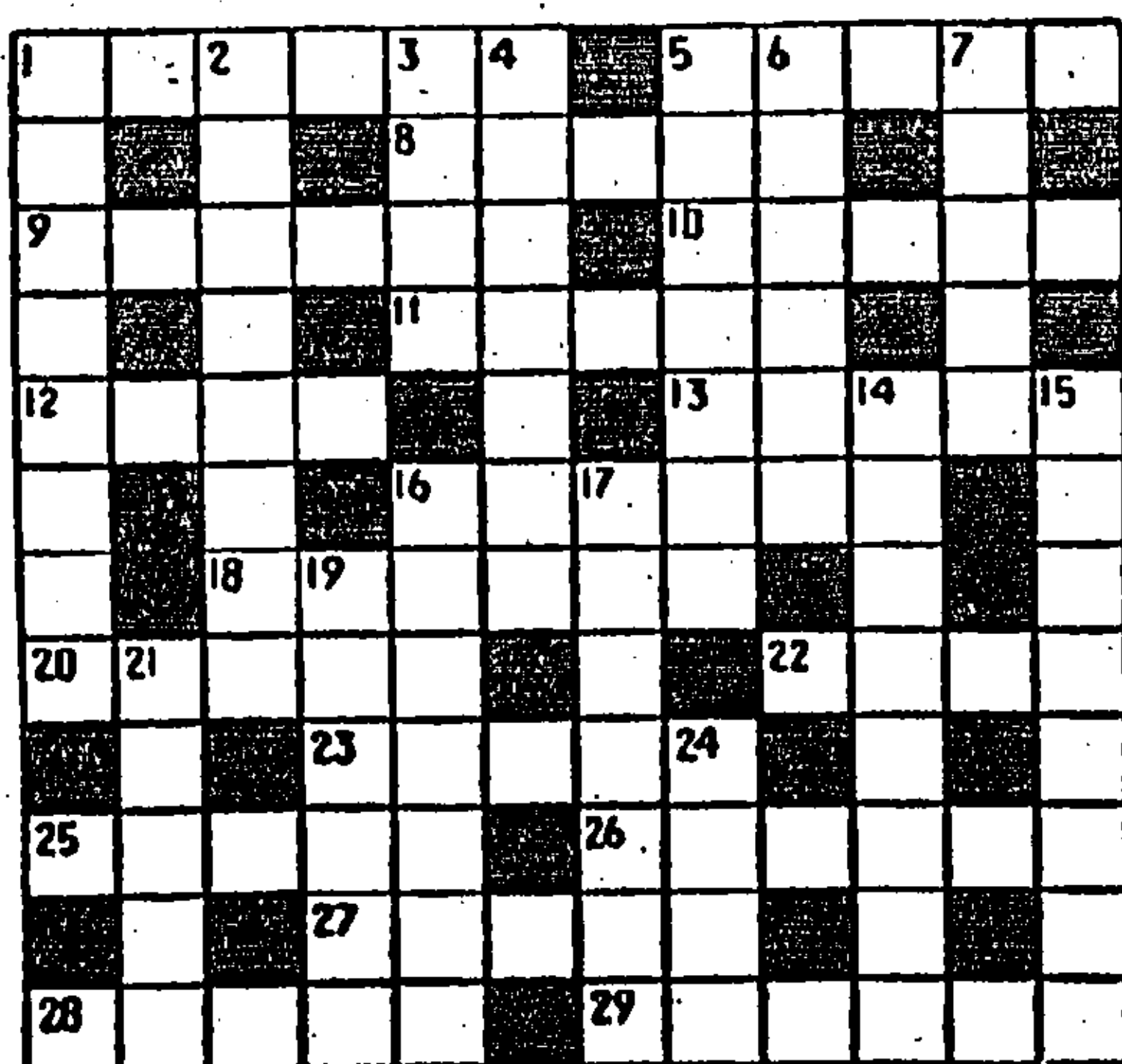
The debate on ratification of the plan to pool the steel and coal resources of six European nations opened in the Bundestag today. The West German legislative body is the first to consider approval.

Dr. Adenauer repeatedly assured Deputies that the Western powers and the Benelux countries would dissolve their various controls over the mines and mills of the Ruhr.

He said that final ratification would not come until the Germans had gill-edged guarantees that the seven-nation Ruhr Control Authority, separate Allied steel and coal control groups and occupation-imposed limitations on production would be scrapped. He had already received Allied promises that this would be done.

The Chancellor's request for endorsement was immediately seconded by a Deputy who is also one of Germany's most important industrialists—Guenther Henle, director of the giant Doerckner steel company and a member of Dr. Adenauer's Christian Democratic Party. He also asked for quick approval of the bill.—United Press.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

- 1 Slumbering (6)
- 5 Equipped (5)
- 8 Slope (5)
- 9 Harried (6)
- 10 Hard white substance (5)
- 11 Opportunity (5)
- 12 Necessity (4)
- 13 Speak (5)
- 14 Rubs out (6)
- 15 Calm (6)
- 16 View (5)
- 22 African native (4)
- 23 Look blackly (5)
- 25 Despatch (5)
- 27 Series of toothed wheels (5)
- 28 Remain upright (5)
- 29 Degress (6)

DOWN

- 1 Progresses (8)
- 2 Dainty (8)
- 3 Jinkies (4)
- 4 Obtain (7)
- 5 Fast (7)
- 6 Venerate (6)
- 7 Heron (5)
- 14 Taking for granted (8)
- 15 Delects (8)
- 16 Built (7)
- 17 Replies (7)
- 19 Flag (6)
- 21 Summit (5)
- 24 Mould (4)

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD.—Across: 1 Reform, 5 Rates, 8 Ooze, 9 Sultor, 11 Final, 12 Remote, 14 Line, 16 Victim, 18 Abide, 19 Veil, 20 Victim, 24 Lure, 25 Talent, 26 Emic, 27 Ruler, 28 Mellow, Down: 1 Rest, 2 Fair, 3 Room, 4 Morose, 5 Referee, 6 Tardily, 7 Selecta, 10 Trepid, 13 Rambler, 14 Lateral, 16 Meander, 17 Victim, 19 Victim, 21 Tare, 22 Real, 23 Slow.

Winner of WRAC Merit Certificate Parades



The Princess Royal, Controller Commandant of the WRAC, speaking to Officer Cadet V. Sharrott of Stourbridge, Wilts, who won a certificate of merit at the WRAC School of Instruction, Hindhead, Surrey.

HARRIMAN'S TRIP TO TEHERAN

Washington, July 12.

President Truman said today that he hoped the mission to Persia of his special adviser, Mr. Averell Harriman, would be successful.

Mr. Harriman, who is going to seek a solution to the Anglo-Iranian oil dispute, conferred earlier today with the President and with the Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson.

PAKISTAN'S ROLE IN DEFENCE

London, July 12.

The Commonwealth Relations Minister, Mr. Patrick Gordon-Walker, declared in the House of Commons today that Britain would welcome closer military association with Pakistan.

Lord Winterston, Conservative Member, had asked what discussion had taken place with Pakistan on Commonwealth defence.

Mr. Gordon-Walker replied: "Defence questions of common concern are under frequent discussion between the United Kingdom and the Pakistan Government."

Lord Winterston asked: "Was the Pakistan Government represented at the recent discussions on Commonwealth defence?"

Mr. Gordon-Walker: "No. I gave an answer on this matter on June 7 which was rather carefully phrased and I hope the Noble Member will look at it."

Lord Winterston: "Will the Minister give an undertaking that if the Pakistan Government ask to enter into closer discussions on these matters with His Majesty's Government, His Majesty's Government will not give them a refusal on the ground that they are not entering into similar discussions with India?"

Mr. Gordon-Walker: "Yes, certainly. We would welcome closer military association with Pakistan."—Reuter.

Kgotla To Discuss Tshekedi

London, July 12.

Three British representatives will go to Bechuanaland for the Kgotla (tribal meeting) to discuss the future of Tshekedi Khama, exiled former Regent of the Bamangwato tribe.

Mr. Patrick Gordon-Walker, Secretary for Commonwealth Relations, announced this in Parliament today.

The three representatives are Mr. H. L. Bullock, last year's President of the Trades Union Congress, Mr. D. L. Lipson, former Independent Member of Parliament, and Professor Macmillan, Director of Colonial Studies at St Andrew's University.

He added that no Parliamentary delegation was possible as the Opposition parties would not agree that any of their members should take part.

A contingent of British South Africa police has arrived in Bechuanaland following a request to the Southern Rhodesian Government for help in keeping order after the anti-Tshekedi disturbances there, it was reported today.—Reuter.

African Troops For Far East

Nairobi, July 12.

Crack battalions of the King's African Rifles are to be sent to Malaya in January for 18 months' active service against terrorists.

One battalion from Kenya and one from Nyasaland will go first. They are now beginning intensive jungle training, using the most modern weapons and technique.

African troops have a long tradition of jungle warfare.—Associated Press.

TRUMAN ON JAPANESE TREATY

Washington, July 12.

President Truman told a news conference today that he approved the proposed draft of the Japanese peace treaty and hoped such a treaty could be signed promptly.

The President was asked to comment on the proposed draft of the Japanese treaty. He replied saying he had approved the draft in advance of publication and then added the remark that he hoped the treaty could be signed promptly. He made no further comment and declined to comment on the truce talks in the Korean war.

The President parried a number of political questions and insisted he was not ready to announce whether he would be a presidential candidate in 1952.

He said that the information which the Air Force gave a House Committee on Wednesday, that only 87 B-36s were ready for action, was not supposed to be released to the public by members of the Committee.

Mr. Truman also hoped the three-power security pact for the Pacific could be signed in San Francisco at the same time the Japanese treaty is signed.—United Press.

Japs Thank Dulles

Washington, July 12.

Twenty-four members of the Japanese Diet called on Ambassador John Foster Dulles today to thank him for his work on the Japanese peace treaty.

They met Mr. Dulles in the State Department diplomatic reception room. Tadako Kurahashi, chairman of the Lower House labour committee, spoke for the group.

Mr. Dulles told the group the fact that the treaty was a liberal one had caused some criticism by other countries. The United States felt, however, that a liberal treaty was the right type for Japan. He added that it was now up to Japan to demonstrate that this belief was correct.—United Press.

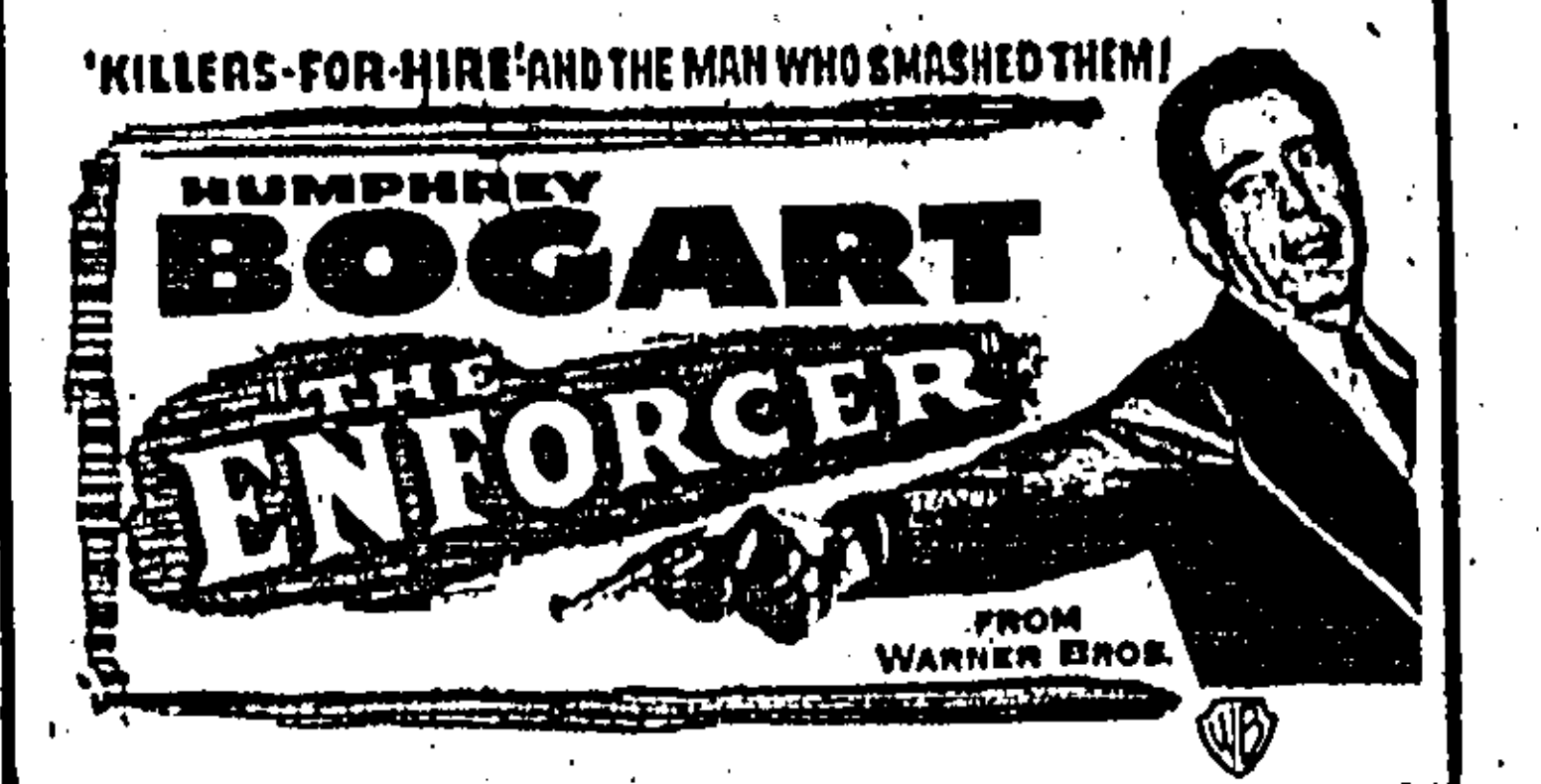
Renters' Annual Meeting

London, July 12.

The annual general meeting of Renters took place in London today under the chairmanship of Sir Lloyd Dumas, of Adelaide, Australia.

Before the meeting, the Renters' Trustees met and elected Viscount Kinnaird as their Chairman.—Reuter.

TO-DAY ONLY QUEENS ALHAMBRA AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.



OPENS TO-MORROW! MGM's TECHNICOLOR SPECTACLE! Rudyard Kipling's "KIM" with Errol Flynn • Dean Stockwell



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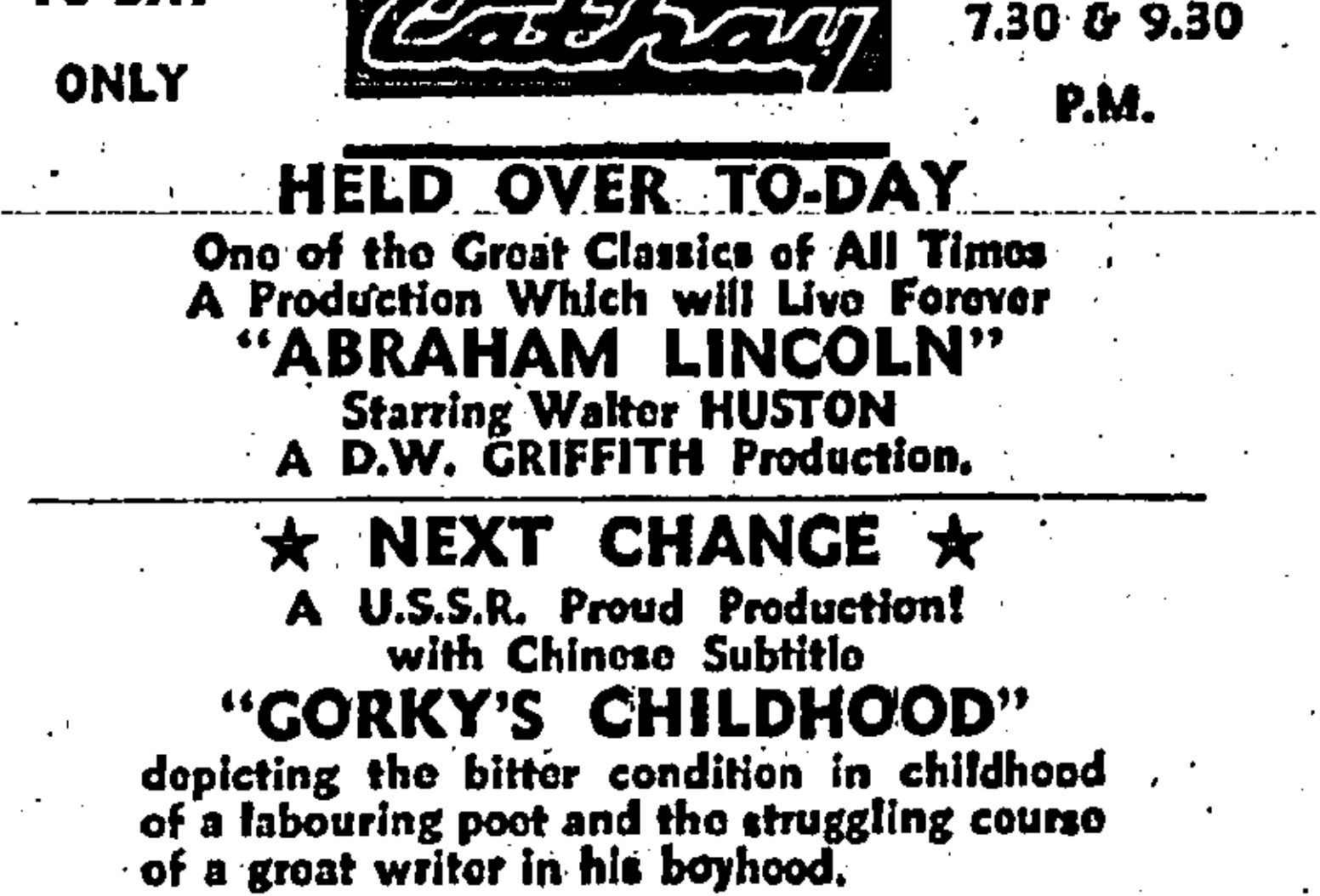
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TO-MORROW "OUR VERY OWN"

THE BRITISH COLONIES

What is the future of the British colonial territories? What obstacles are being encountered in the progressive advance towards self-government within the Commonwealth? By what methods are colonial industry and agriculture being expanded? Are educational needs in the colonies being met? In what way are colonial problems to-day bound up with world problems?

These are questions of the greatest importance to every responsible person in the British colonies. They underlie the expert and impartial discussion of every aspect of colonial affairs to be found in *The Times Review of the British Colonies*.

This is published by *The Times*, the foremost newspaper in the world, and appears four times a year—in March, June, September and December.

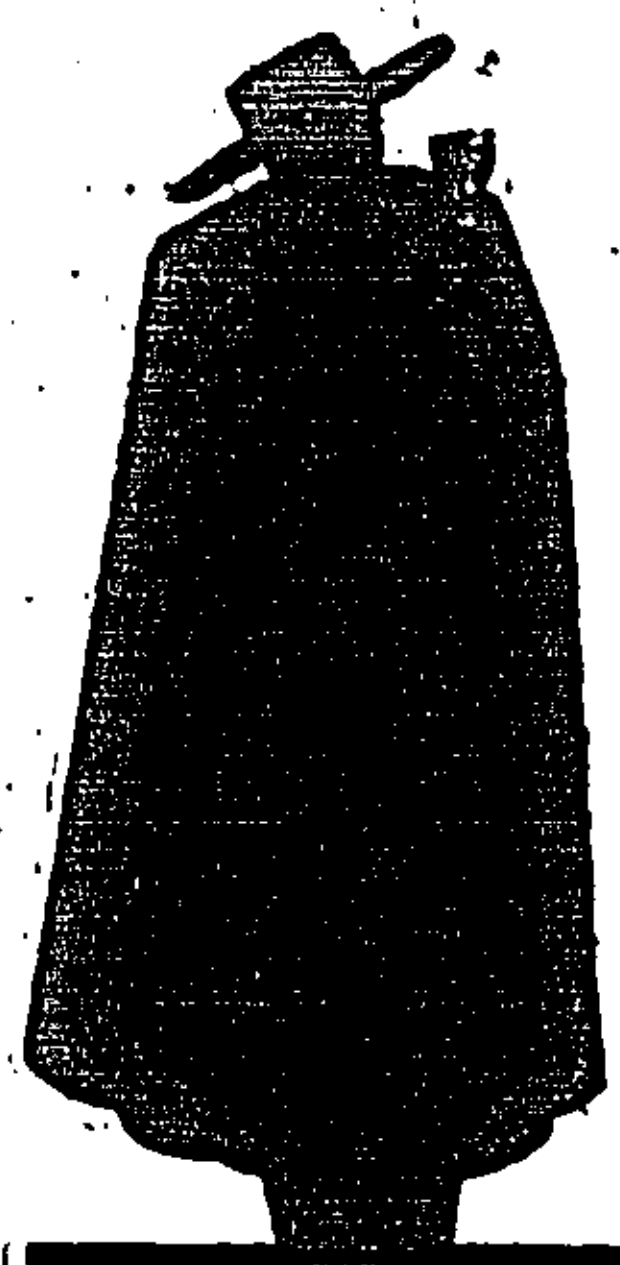
The current issue resumes the general commentary on colonial affairs and introduces an important series of articles on the resources of the colonies with a special article on rubber. Among the subjects of other articles by Special Correspondents of *The Times* and recognized authorities on colonial subjects are:

African Health Services
Gibraltar Today
The Cameroons Development Corporation
Inter-Territorial Research in Africa
The Duties of a Colonial Governor's A.D.C.
Population and Communal Questions in Singapore and Malaya
The Modified Groundnuts Scheme and its part in Tanganyika Development
The Exhibition of Traditional Art from the Colonies at the Imperial Institute

THE TIMES REVIEW OF THE BRITISH COLONIES

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YOU CAN'T FLY A PLANE OFF A PILE OF MEMORANDA...

Hugh
Dundas
reports to you
on S-H-A-P-E

UNTIL midday last Monday I had never heard the word 'infrastructure'. Now, it is ringing in my ears.

A two-page staff paper defines the word, which has cropped up again and again during conversations I have been having over in France with high-ranking officers in General Eisenhower's SHAPE headquarters.

I have read it in the Paris papers. It is the word of the moment. For lack of infrastructure is causing the Atlantic Powers' defence machine to stall. It may cause it to become bogged down altogether. Infrastructure is even more important right now than divisions, or guns, or planes.

It means airfields, communications, harbours, munition dumps, all the necessities without which divisions cannot fight, guns cannot fire, planes cannot fly.

And Eisenhower is now having more trouble getting these things than in getting troops. Fighting formations are available, but cannot be brought into the line for lack of installations.

elections were over, things would be different. It seems that it is not to be.

Now that the political situation is no longer a plausible excuse for stalling, the financial side has taken over. Until it is settled who should pay for what, the French will not start building.

But because a tactical air force is a flexible organisation, it is impossible for Eisenhower and his staff officers to say: "This airfield will be used, and therefore paid for, by the British."

Many formulas have been put forward—by Britain, Canada, and the United States. The talk goes on and on, and the prospects of getting the necessary air bases built by next spring fade.

Wrestling...

THE dreary story does not end with airfields, or with France. But that's enough for today, for always the details are pathetically, dangerously, the same.

Some of the ablest officers in the world are wrestling with spectacular energy against this all-but-unchangeable background of divided interests. This communique reports that they deserve more spectacular results.

—(London Express Service)

Airfields short

MOST serious shortage by far is of airfields. The implications of it have been made clear to me by some of the generals and air-marshals responsible for planning the defence of Western Europe.

These men know that if war started it would be at a time and place of the Russians' choosing, and so it follows that the Western Forces would at first be on the defensive.

Potentially, the Allies' greatest strength in defence lies in air power. For the alternative to air power is a wall of flesh, and that is neither acceptable in policy nor available in practice.

At present there are, I calculate, about 40 squadrons available for support duties in the central sector of Eisenhower's command. That is not enough. Everyone knows it.

The number could probably be doubled by the end of this year—if the airfields were available. They are not.

The main burden falls on France. So far, only about 30 French military airfields have been, or are being, brought up to the standard necessary for modern jet warplanes. Some of them are borderline cases, suitable for emergency only.

Others must be modernised at once. Runways have to be lengthened and strengthened, servicing facilities and barracks accommodation improved, communications and signals systems installed.

Even that would not be enough. A large number of new airfields must be built from scratch. At least 50 are needed by the end of this year; four times that number within the next 18 months.

Little action

ALL these sins of omission were clearly recognised months ago by the SHAPE planners, but so far there has been a lot of talk with little action.

The root of the matter is partly political, partly financial. On the political side, the successive French Governments, based on uneasy coalitions with Leftist emphasis, have had one eye on defence, the other turned anxiously towards the enemy within.

The French authorities are cheerful and conscientiously contributing divisions of soldiers and squadrons of airmen.

But they know that if they take away a Frenchman's precious land (or his hard-earned money in taxes) and convert them into so much concrete for American warplanes, there will be a squall from the Communists which will jar the electorate from Calais to Marseilles.

Next to God, in the Frenchman's scheme of things, come land and money.

Requisitioning valuable small-holdings, which probably have been owned and worked by the same families for generations, and you know with absolute certainty that you are manufacturing Communist votes.

For Communism is the only definite rallying point for people who, for one reason or another, are hostile to the building of power for the Atlantic team.

Finance

BEFORE the elections last month there was some sympathy with this nervous balancing on the fence, but everyone hoped that, when the

Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Powers in Europe

OXFORD'S 'NEW POOR' LEARN TO HAVE FUN

"AS far as I can see, there is no chance of any of us being able to earn a living, or at least a living decent enough to allow for any sort of excitement or depravity. Here we are with bills, over-fastidious tastes and a completely hopeless future. What can we do but long for a war or a revolution?"

The young man who wrote this in the Oxford weekly, *The Isis*, left the University without a degree to teach in an obscure preparatory school.

Is this the denaturing result of vindictive Socialist taxation? The selfish whine of a spoon-fed generation? Many critics of the undergraduates of my years, 1946 to 1950, would think so; yet the young man was Evelyn Waugh and the date March 12 1924.

STATE PAYS

BY an odd coincidence this was published on my birthday and it would not seem a good omen for my future career in Oxford. Certainly Mr Waugh's youthful article paints a very different picture from the splendid malicious, spend-thrift world he conjures up in "Brideshead Revisited."

Oxford history may not repeat itself, but Oxford historians certainly repeat each other. The Golden Age has always just vanished in time to be the subject of reminiscences to the wistful younger generation.

In 1946 my contemporaries liked to call themselves the Idle Poor. They consciously imitated the Twenties, burlesquing every feeling mannerism and many of us applauded our own supposed degradation when Beverley Nichols on a visit said, "Oxford's men are too poor to be young."

Not that he lacks education. He is a graduate of Michigan University, and a post-graduate of the Colorado School of Mines. He spent 25 years in the Rockies, Mexico, and Alaska, selling steel drills.

He was in the \$5,000-a-year class till he retired on a handsome pension. And he says: "All my life I have been an

How different were the Forties from the Twenties? Is the undergraduate today really poorer in cash, initiative, gaiety?

Statistics suggest the disappearance of the moneyed "blood" and the increase of State subsidies. Twenty percent of the University's income in the Thirties came from the Government, 27 percent in 1937, 50 percent in 1949 and 60 percent in the figures just published.

It has been estimated that five out of ten students at Oxford in 1931 received money from other sources than their parents' and in 1949 official figures show more than eight out of ten were subsidised.

I met only one man in Oxford in three and a half years who was entirely supported by his family money, though I knew the sons and daughters of Cabinet Ministers, best-selling novelists, professors and dukes.

£270 A YEAR

THE children of the well-to-do, if they have Government assistance, are probably better off than their elder brothers before the war. Father's allowance is all pocket-money, and the State foots the bill for the necessities. But for those who relied on the Government ex-Service grant alone, as I did, life was often a little pinched and bare. Cigarettes were smoked in two instalments and beer was on the slate.

In 1931 a man could live up at Oxford for 25 weeks in the year for £200; this excludes the cost of books, travel and maintenance for the other 27

weeks. Twenty years later the Government expect ex-Service-men to live for 52 weeks and buy all their needs for £270 a year (As a married man I got 15s. extra to keep a wife.)

Most colleges charge £5 5s. a week for those who live and eat in. After 25 weeks of residence half the allowance has gone. If the undergraduate does not live free at home but pays £3 3s. a week during vacation he has roughly £1 a week for travel, clothes, subscriptions to clubs and entertainment.

FRUIT-PICKERS

BUT this mathematical analysis does not give any true idea of modern Oxford.

Most Oxford undergraduates are from the professional classes and are supported in the vacations.

The majority enjoy doing spare-time jobs when not up, though one snobby college has forbidden it. They pick fruit or act in repertory, teach backward children or work on fun fairs.

I do not think the hard-working Oxford man of today with his frayed duffle coat, corduroy trousers, ex-Army socks and battered bicycle queueing at the civic restaurant is very different from his predecessor.

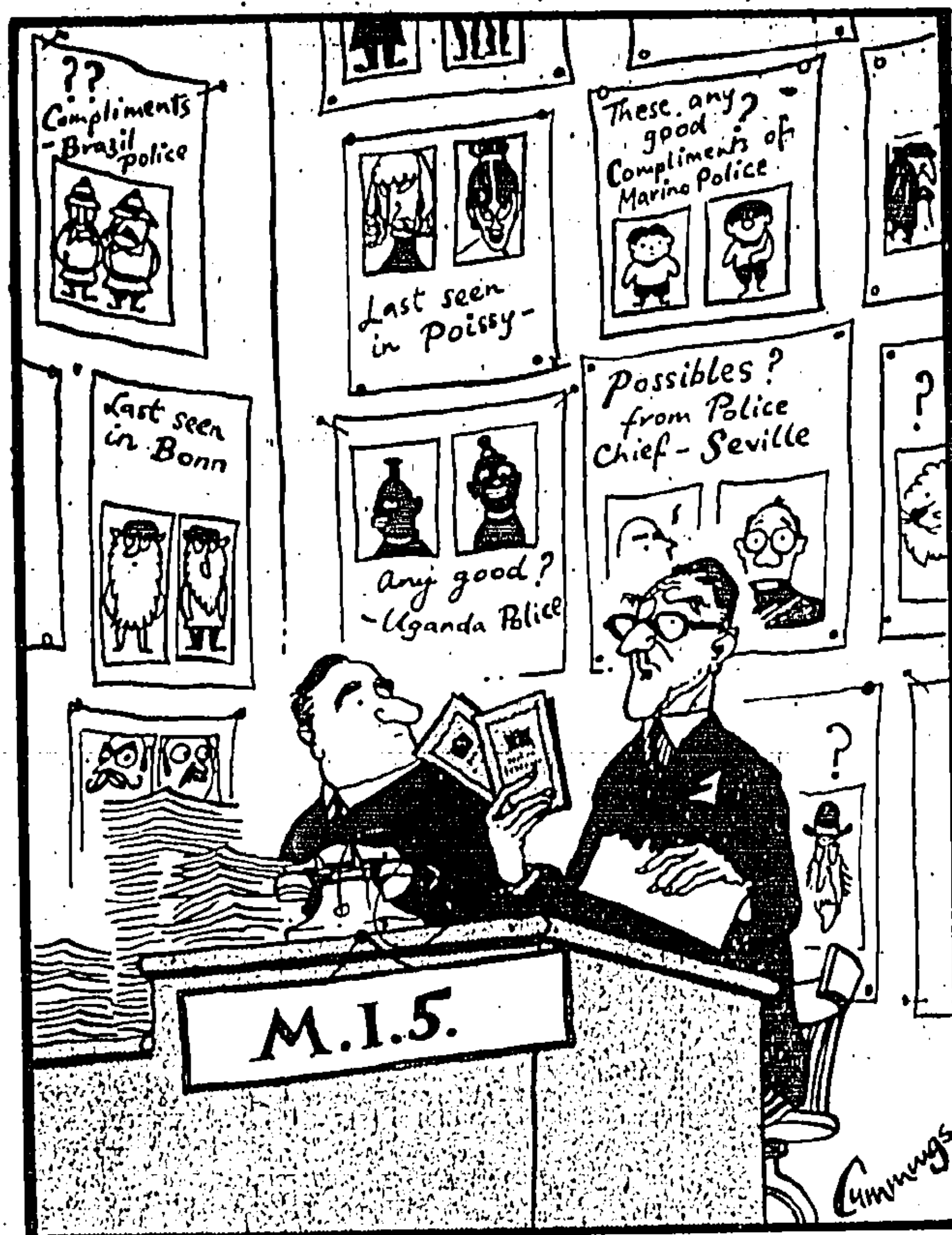
The gay frivolous flourish of the pre-Waugh days in his "dove grey dannel, white crpe de chine, and Charvet tie" who relaxed in his motor car with a basket of strawberries and a bottle of Chateau Peysruey was partly a myth.

At first Oxford refused to have him. But Perkins went to Professor Ernest Llewellyn Woodward, a Fellow of Worcester College, who was visiting professor at Princeton University, New Jersey.

Said Perkins: "He straightened everything out."

Has there ever been an older undergraduate? Said Oxford's vice-chancellor, the Very Rev. John Lowe: "I should say it is unlikely."

Professor Woodward, on holiday in Cornwall, said: "I don't think 66 is too old."



"Just two identity cards in a plain envelope—marked 'Maclean and Burgess.'"

London Express Service

HELL ON EARTH

'Quakes, floods and famine in the world's wettest corner

by Sir Percival Griffiths

(Formerly leader of the European group in the Indian Central Legislature.)

HUNDREDS of men, women, and children are dying of starvation in the wettest corner of the world, according to reports from Calcutta.

They live in remote North-East Assam, and are cut off by floods. Air rescue attempts so far have failed.

They include primitive Abors, head-hunting Nagas, Dumas, who took like gnomes out of a child's fairy book, and other strange tribes who make this little-known land an ethnologist's paradise.

NOW HUNGER

I know the area well, having lived in it.

And I know the terror which strikes these fear-stricken nomads when the southwest monsoon floods their land.

Last year, one of the worst earthquakes ever known in Asia rent the hills asunder and drove the nomads in terror down to the plains.

There they were beset with floods which sent them back in panic to the hills. Now it is hunger which imperils them.

Their hills have a rainfall of 300 inches a year, or six times that of the wettest parts of Britain.

THEN DELUGE

For even worse rain you have to go some hundreds of miles west, to the other end of Assam, where 600 inches of rain is not unusual in the year. Here, great hills 5,000 feet or so high rise suddenly from the plains of East Bengal.

The southwest monsoon, gathering moisture as it blows across the Indian Ocean and unimpeded in its passage across the plains of Bengal, comes suddenly up against these mighty hills—and down comes a deluge.

Cherrapunji is the wettest place in the world, yet there are as many dry days there as anywhere else.

But when it rains, cats and dogs aren't worth mentioning.

HURT PRIDE

Last time I was there, the local people thought the rains had failed. They had had only 40 inches.

The monsoon was nearly at an end and their pride was hurt. Next day down came the rain in torrents. By the end of the month it was up to average.

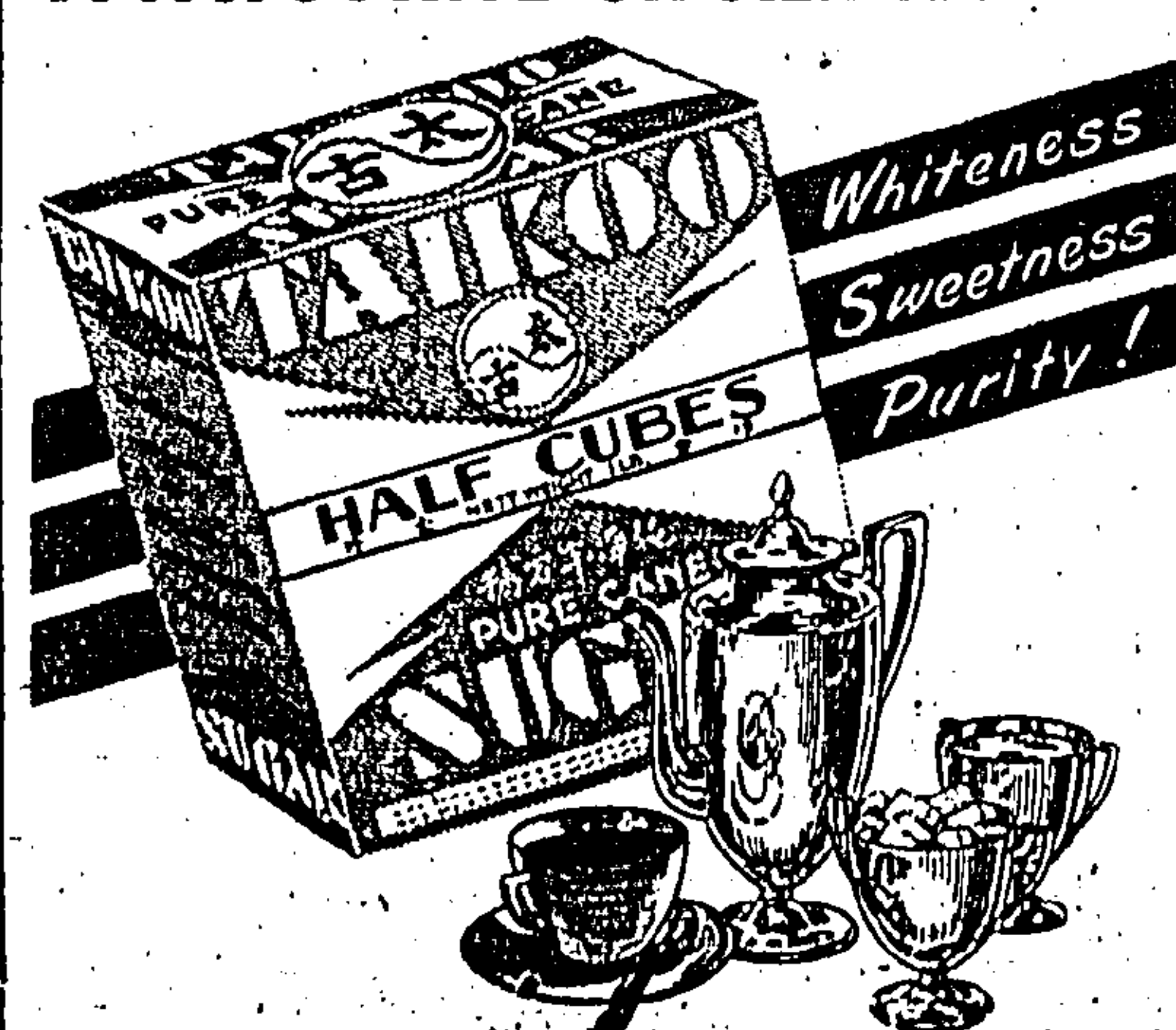
It isn't quite so simple for the people in the plains below, because when these great rains come, tiny streams are turned into raging torrents.

The farmer cannot get his crops to market.

The sub-inspector of police cannot arrest a local dacoit. Worse still, the planter who has crossed a dry river bed on his way to the club may be marooned there for days.

All life in Assam is indeed dominated by the southwest monsoon and these mighty hills.

A FAVOURITE ON ALL TABLES



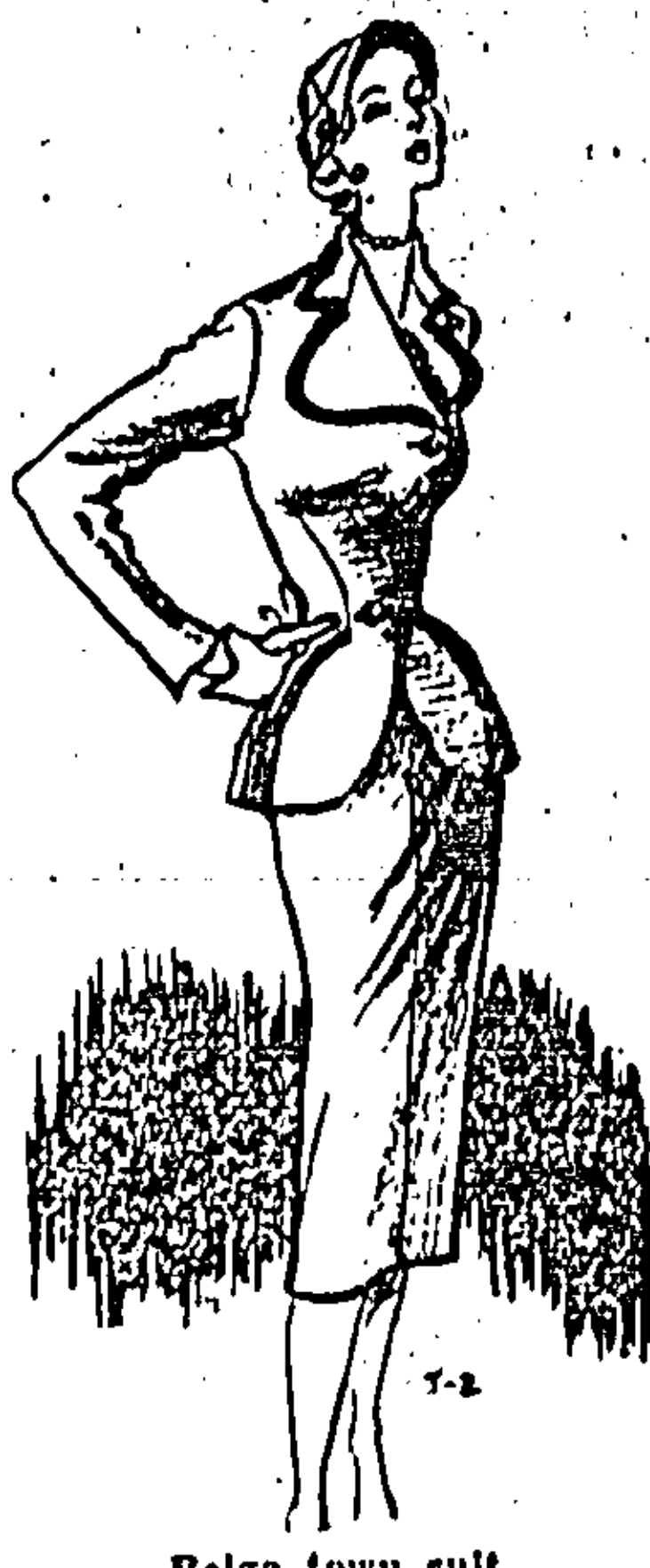
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(Butterfield & Swire, Hongkong Ltd.)

GRANT

WOMANSENSE

Summer Line



Belge town suit.

By GRACE THORNCLIFFE

DESIGNED for smart town wear is this suit of beige pique. It is bound in matching grosgrain at the collar, rounded lapels and hips where pockets are concealed. As so many of the newest suits, it is diagonally buttoned and tapered to a slim waist. The four-gored skirt is straight and slim.

The Girl With An Oily Skin

If an oily skin is your problem, wash it twice a day with soap and water. Then, after drying, apply a good skin fresher with a plectrum of cotton.

By HELEN FOLLETT

EXCESSIVE oiliness of the complexion is usually associated with thick skin, but sometimes a thin, almost transparent skin will be oily. This condition is particularly common among girls in their late teens. Make-up doesn't stay put, powder goes on in patches, and the lamentations of the victims of this beauty grief are loud in the land.

The causes of the shining map may be both internal and external. Fried foods and pastries contribute. Any physician will verify the statement. They spur sebaceous glands into a state of greater activity. These little oil gushers serve a useful purpose; when they go on strike the skin is arid and flaking; on the normal skin they exude only the slightest film.

Today's Gadget

discovered by JOAN DALE



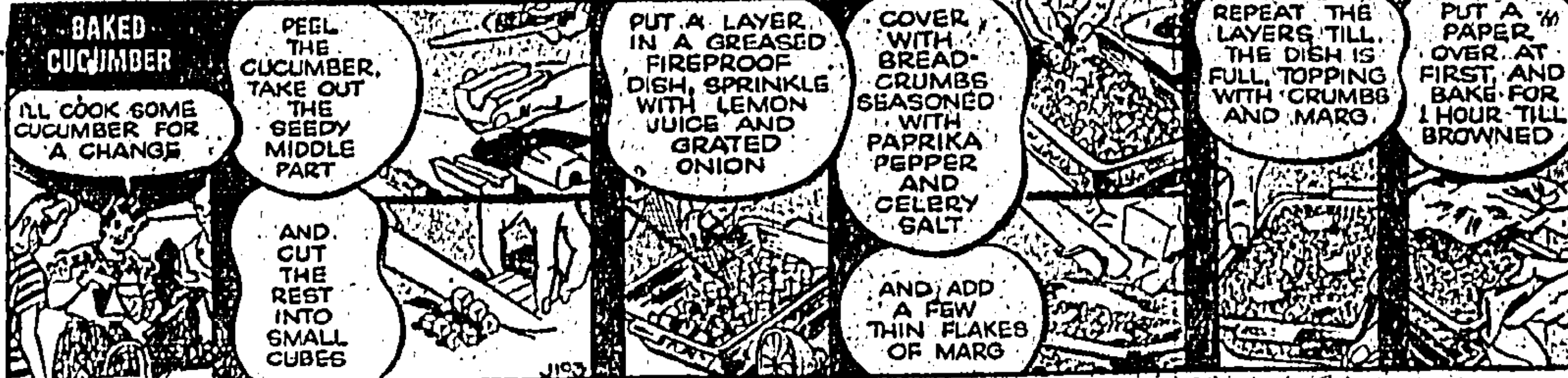
Adjustable metal bar attached to the stainless steel back of the hairbrush. It can be moved forward and backward to hold hair in place. (14s. 6d.) London Express Service.

SOFTER HAIR STYLES SEEN

Hair, according to some New York beauty stylists, is going to be a little longer, a lot more feminine, waved back off the face in long lines.

Coming hair styles will match coming seasons, they believe. Into spring with off-the-face coiffures where soft waves hug the nape of the neck, and the beginning of the "Bustle-Back" with women's own hair was a challenge. Towards summer, shorter hair is sponsored in the interest of comfort, but it is stressed no single cuts fit in with the feminine look. For autumn and winter longer hair again is sponsored, and again the chin-length plus hair ornaments like ribbons studded with stones.

Colour is believed to be extremely important, with the new colour shampoos getting emphasis to keep their hair natural by making gray hair, or to make it lighter.



H-I-N-T-S On The Care Of Floors

BY ELEANOR ROSS

ONE of the most important things in good housekeeping is the care of floors, which often can be ruined through neglect or not knowing the proper methods of cleaning. Today's space is given over to some notes on the subject sent by a housewife.

For varnished floors, she advises, use a dry or "dustless" mop. Varnished floors should never be water-soaked. Spilled water should be wiped up at once. Soiled places may be cleaned with a soft cloth dampened with soap and water, followed by rubbing with a dry cloth. Scratches can be eliminated by rubbing, gently

with a cloth dipped in turpentine. To clean soiled spots, wipe with a cloth only slightly dampened with alcohol. Take care to use no more than is actually needed as too much alcohol will remove the shellac finish. Touch up scratches with thin shellac. Dust waxed floors with dry brush or cloth and polish about once a week. Do not use oiled soap as oil softens wax. Worn spots should be rewaxed and well-rubbed.

Remove dirt marks by wiping with liquid wax and follow by re-waxing with liquid paste. Clean painted floors with a cloth dipped in soapy water and wrung out. Follow by rinsing and wipe dry quickly.

Clean linoleum-covered floors with cloths dampened with suds, follow by wiping off with cloths dampened in clear water, wipe dry at once. Speed and a minimum of wetness make for success of this job. Never, never soak linoleum as water seeping through the joints may soften them, loosen the cement that holds the covering to the floor. And one section of buckled linoleum spoils the whole surface. Linoleum takes beautifully to lacquer and lacquered linoleum in turn takes beautifully to a waxed finish, making for a really handsome floor covering. Waxed linoleum cannot be relacquered without first removing all traces of wax.

Faded or worn linoleum can be painted after all traces of wax and grease have been removed by wiping with benzine. But great care must be taken because of fire hazard. There must be good ventilation, and not lights on stove, refrigerator, etc., should be extinguished during the work. After removing wax, clean linoleum thoroughly, and when dry apply floor paint. Stencilled patterns, stencilling or spatter-painting effects will give a new look and a new lease of life and beauty to the faded surface.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE

Rooster on the Rooftop

—He Talked All Day Long to Four Friends—

By MAX TRELL

KNARF, the shadow-boy with the turned-about name, came running over to his sister Hanid. "It's a very funny thing," he said. "I feel very sorry for him." Hanid, who was reading a book, lifted her face to look at her brother in a puzzled way. "What are you talking about, Knarf? What's a very funny thing? Whom do you feel sorry for?"

"The iron rooster that stands on the roof," answered Knarf. "The weather vane."

"Oh! And what's wrong with him? I mean, what's funny?"

"Well," said Knarf, "I was just passing by the front of the house. The iron rooster, you know, is on the roof exactly overhead."

"I know," nodded Hanid.

"Well, I mean, what's funny?"

"Just passing by the front of the house. The iron rooster, you know, is on the roof exactly overhead."

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"I know," nodded Hanid.

Attends Nursing Ball



Princess Elizabeth arrives at the Savoy Hotel for the Royal College of Nursing Ball.

LIVELY, BUT . . .

FESTIVAL crowds have brought the Strand back to life. But has it been good business for the shops? Strangely, no. One big store reports a notable slackness in business ever since the Exhibition opened.

The 5s. festival tea served in the Regatta Restaurant, which caused so much fuss during the opening days, is now, 3s. including tea, bread and butter, assorted sandwiches, cakes and gateaux. For 2s. extra you can have fruit salad and ice-cream.

After all the fuss and protest, the Regatta Restaurant reports that the majority of customers still settle for the extra sweet and the 5s. tea. A large influx of foreign visitors, with more hygienic ideas about food handling than the British, might be expected to raise the standards in the South Bank cafes. Not at all. Waitresses still serve sandwiches and cakes by hand, pick up glasses by their tops, and cold snacks are left uncovered, open to dust and flies.

(London Express Service.)

JACOBY ON BRIDGE

Weird Contract Saved By Boner

By OSWALD JACOBY

I HOPE nobody writes in to ask me what North meant when he bid two spades in today's hand. He should have bid two no-trump to show his spade stopper and his general strength.

If North had made the normal bid of two no-trump, South would have gone to game in no-trump. Then East would have led a low spade, and North would have taken his beating like a little man.

As things actually turned out South became declarer at three no-trump. West naturally led the seven of spades, his highest card in East's big suit.

The king of spades was put up in dummy and East came a cropper. He made a mistake that no reader of this column would ever dream of making. He played the ace of spades. (If you were dreaming of that play yourself, don't tell anybody.)

Now the East hand was good for two spade tricks and no more. South could afford to lose the heart finesse, and was bound to make nine or ten tricks, depending on the defence.

The trouble with East's first play was that he had no business winning

the first trick. If his partner could never regain the lead, the game in no-trump could not be made. If his partner did regain the lead and had no other spades, the situation was equally hopeless.

The only chance was to let dummy's king of spades hold the first trick. Then South would be able to try the heart finesse contract. Then West would grab the king of hearts and hang his remaining spade down on the table. East would take his five spades, setting the contract two tricks.

THE bidding has been: West 1 Diamond, Pass 1 Spade, Pass 2 Clubs, Pass 7.

You, South, hold: Spades K-10-9-8-3, Hearts 7-6-5, Diamonds 9-3, Clubs A-8-4. What do you do?

A—Pass. Your hand is less than average (an average hand contains one king, one queen and one jack). You need not respond a second time. There should be no reasonable play for any game contract so there is no point in getting beyond your depth.

TODAY'S QUESTION

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ANSWER TOMORROW



This is the happiest day of my life—no more diet, no more hairdressers, no more lotions . . .

BY THE WAY by Beachcomber

THE go-ahead young man who complains that his English is old-fashioned may be interested to know that da boids is singin in my garden today like as if they wanted to bust the joint wide open.

Cre, it kinda gets me, guess nature does somethin to a guy say, I could cry like a kid, happen I didn't have a date to plug my buddy, full of love.

No meat from the Sahara

THE scheme by which Gambia was to provide us with 20,000,000 eggs a year has a tiny flaw in it. The planners forgot to find out whether there would be any feeding of bedrooms and sitting-rooms and get the whole thing started. Do we have a date to plug my buddy, full of love.

The pursuit (III)

AS ever-swelling mass surged slowly and clumsily down the first-floor corridor. People came out of bedrooms and sitting-rooms and got the whole thing started. Do we have a date to plug my buddy, full of love.

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

ARRIVALS
 "AURAY" from Japan 20th July
 "GRENABLE" from Europe 28th July

SAILINGS
 "A MARSEILLAISE" to Japan 9th Aug.
 "A MARSEILLAISE" to Marseilles 22nd Aug.

PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE
 "AURAY" N. Africa & Europe 21st July
 "OUISTREHAM" N. Africa & Europe 17th Aug.
 "MEKONG" N. Africa & Europe 30th Aug.
 "MIRAN" N. Africa & Europe 1st Oct.

for
 PORT SAID, TUNIS, MARSEILLES, ALGIERS, ORAN,
 TANGIER, CASABLANCA, HAYRE, DUNKIRK,
 ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM.

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M.S. "LEISE MAERSK" July 16
 M.S. "GRETE MAERSK" July 30
 M.S. "OLGA MAERSK" Aug. 14

ARRIVALS FROM U.S.A.

M.S. "LAURA MAERSK" Aug. 3
 M.S. "HULDA MAERSK" Aug. 21
 M.S. "TREIN MAERSK" Sept. 4

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Industrialists In Germany Opposed To Trade Control

Essen, July 15.

Men who run Germany's great Ruhr Valley are openly hostile to Western controls on trade with the Communists.

Twenty American and British correspondents who toured the industrial Ruhr found leaders there agreed that controls should be scrapped or modified.

Correspondents talked with dozens of factory owners and managers in eight cities. These Ruhr chiefs complained that Germany is being cut off from her natural markets in

the East by the Western embargo on critical materials. They claimed these controls discriminate against Germany. Not one industrial leader discussed the point that critical materials shipped from the West might sharpen the war potential of the Communist countries.

A director of a big machine works said: "Practically everything one wants to export to the Eastern governments is forbidden."

And a prominent supply executive said: "What can we do? We have to obey the law. Certainly we'd like to trade with the East. These controls are too tight. Why, even pit props for mines cannot be sold to the East."

CHINA TRADE
 He continued: "We must export and do business with the Eastern countries. We always have. It's our natural market. We also need what they produce—food, wood and the like."

"The Western countries want our steel but will not take our finished products. We cannot afford to export raw materials."

In Hamburg, a city official asked: "Why don't the other Western countries accept the same controls on Eastern trade applied to us? We've been asked for selling a few items to China this year. Yet in the first quarter of 1951 a non-German continental port shipped 77,000 tons of goods to China."

—Associated Press.

Trade Agreement Extension

Tokyo, July 15. The trade agreement between Japan and Indonesia which expired on June 30 will be extended to July 31. The result of an exchange of notes between the SCAP authorities and the Indonesian mission.

Under the agreement, Japan annually exports goods worth \$20,000,000 and imports goods worth \$30,000,000. During July of last year to April of this year, Japan exported to Indonesia goods worth \$24,000,000 and imported goods worth \$20,700,000. —United Press.

Rubber Futures In Spore

Singapore, July 15. Prices of rubber futures closed here on Saturday as follows:
 Number 1 rubber, per lb. 147-148
 July 147-148
 August 147-148
 September 147-148
 Number 2 rubber, July 147-148
 Number 3 rubber, July 147-148
 Number 4 rubber, July 147-148
 Spot rubber, unsmoked 147-148
 Heavy crepe 147-148
 No. 1 pale crepe 147-148
 —United Press.

UK'S ECONOMIC POSITION REVEALED BY NEW TRADING FIGURES

Adverse Trade Balance Of More Than £150 Millions TALK OF REVALUATION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

London, July 15.

The United Kingdom's general economic situation is revealed alarmingly with the publication of the June trading figures. They showed a visible adverse balance exceeding £150 million.

This is Britain's worst trading figure since the crisis days of 1947. Its significance is underlined by two interpretations.

The first is that Britain is only paying for two-thirds of her imports with current exports. The second is that these June figures are not abnormal in the current circumstances but that the figures for the two preceding months, which were considered moderate, were indeed abnormally favourable.

The causes of the new adverse trade balance are increasing import costs, which have raised the costs of British imports by almost 50 per cent in the past year.

The Government economic authorities are greatly alarmed. The high level of raw material imports will have to be maintained in order to carry through the expanded rearmament programme. And, due to the change-over of some engineering firms to armaments, there will be even greater difficulties in finding valuable export goods.

Already there are two series of speculation current. The first is optimistic in the sense that Britain's terms of trade have passed their worst and that the reserves built up will enable the country to tide over until import prices fall considerably. The second speculation is that the devaluation of the pound, the revaluation of Sterling, both these prospects need examination.

The argument that Britain's terms of trade will improve is based on current commodity trends. Most striking change is the fall of wool prices to half their peak figure in March. But, generally, commodity trends show the highest figures for metals. Winter and some signs of a downward turn at present—though metals such as zinc and lead are still phenomenally high and are rising. But lower prices could not affect the British balance of payments for at least six months—indeed, it is likely that last winter's high peaks in raw materials have not yet had full effect on manufactured goods' prices, which may rise disastrously and ruin competitive export prices.

STRONG ARGUMENTS

The prospect of revaluation has been discussed frequently but the latest adverse trade balance adds strength to the arguments. An analysis of exports, even this month, shows immensely increased and steadily expanding sales of British goods to the dollar areas—particularly to Canada. The argument is that these sales could be maintained and earn a greater aggregate in revalued Sterling. Conversely, the present UK stockpiling purchases have to be done either in dollars or in competition with United States buyers. An improved exchange rate would decrease the cost of the stockpiling programme.

The argument for revaluation is given increased strength by the rates quoted for Sterling in some of the world free markets. On Saturday morning the cross-rate quoted in Tangier for the Pound-Dollar exchange was £2.90 for the Pound. This gives Sterling over five per cent premium contrasting with a five per cent discount a year ago in a market usually weighed against Sterling due to its one-way traffic in European refugee funds.

General impression here is that the adverse balance is serious but does not call for urgent crisis measures due to Britain's improved reserves position since devaluation. There is now a period for study of causes and remedies. The political issues raised will certainly be a clamour for a "modified" arms programme and termination of stockpiling.

TEXTILE PRICES
 The United States announcement a few days ago of the cotton acreage has reinforced the impression of the textiles trade that the downward price trend will continue. The acreage is likely to produce 16,000,000 tons, and United States forward buying shows decreased prices down to 33 cents a lb. for 1952 crop.

British Raw Cotton Commission prices have fallen twice in the past two weeks. Egypt

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

(From Our Correspondent)

Business done on the Stock Exchange this morning was valued at \$433,085.40. Noon prices and the morning's transactions:

SHARES	BUYERS	SELLERS	RATES
BANKS			
HSBC	1475	1600	
Char. Bank	104		
INSURANCE			
Union	750	700	30 @ 700
Underwriters	312		
IKF	135		
DOCKS, ETC.			
W. Wharf	82	9300 @ 4.00	
W. P. Wharf	400	3500 @ 4.00	
Provident	1075	3112	
Star Ferry	100	70 @ 71.5	
Wheelock	2215	225 @ 2.40	
LAND, ETC.			
HSBC Hotel	4.00	5 100 @ 4.25	
		1000 @ 4.05	
		500 @ 4.0	
HSBC Land	3715	40	
Utilities	012		
Utilities	1240	8374	500 @ 12.25
		2500 @ 13.50	
P. Tram (O)	15	74	100 @ 17.15
Star Ferry	71	70	70 @ 71.5
		210 @ 0.60	
C. Light (O)	7	730	100 @ 7.25
		1500 @ 7.20	
C. Light (N)	414	440	100 @ 4.20
		1500 @ 4.25	
C. Light (B)	0.80	1500	100 @ 0.80
Electra	2012	27	100 @ 0.90
Telephone	11	200	100 @ 11.14
INDUSTRIALS			
General	1135	1124	300 @ 12.15
HOPE	15		
STOCKS, ETC.			
Dairy	1414	1414	100 @ 14.10
		200 @ 14.25	
		3000 @ 14.15	
		1500 @ 14.15	
Watson	1675		
L. Crawford	2215		

BEARISH INFLUENCE IN COTTON

New York, July 15.

A downpour of bearish influences flooded the cotton futures market. The market at Friday's close ruled 64 to 80 points or \$3.20 to \$4.00 a bale lower than the previous week.

Old crop July position expired at noon on Friday, showing a net loss of \$20.50 on the week. Selling in spot month was attributed to the easing in the previously tight spot situation.

Liquidating pressure in futures was exerted by the issuance on Monday of a larger than expected initial Government planting report for 1951.

The market recovered slightly on a 1,000,000-bale increase in the 1951-52 preliminary cotton export allocation prompted by increased plantings. — United Press.

Japanese Silk Shipments

Tokyo, July 15.

Shipments of raw silk from Yokohama during June reached 3,883.5 bales, including 605 bales of dupion silk, according to the Yokohama Raw Silk Exporters Association. This was an increase of 237.5 bales over the previous month.

The chief destinations were as follows: United States 1,800 bales (470 bales dupion); France 665 bales (20 dupion); India 532.5 bales; United Kingdom 270 bales (10 dupion); Hongkong 65; West Germany 24 bales; Pakistan 23 bales; Australia 20 bales; and Burma 20 bales. — United Press.

P. I. L. ROYAL INTEROCEAN LINES

Date	Ship	From
18th July	"RUYS"	Japan
22nd July	"TAIWANG"	Nicaragua, Java Ports & Singapore
27th July	"BOISSEYAIN"	N. America, Saigon & Manila
27th July	"VAN HEUTZ"	Japan
4th Aug.	"TUISADANE"	N. America, S. Africa, Singapore & Manila
8th Aug.	"TASMAN"	Japan
10th Aug.	"TITJALENGKA"	Nicaragua, Java Ports & Singapore
21st Aug.	"BOISSEYAIN"	Japan

Date	Ship	To
20th July	"RUYS"	Manila, Singapore, S. Africa & S. America
28th July	"VAN HEUTZ"	Singapore, Penang & Belawan Dell
31st July	"BOISSEYAIN"	Japan
3rd Aug.	"TAIWANG"	Nicaragua, Java Ports & Macassar
6th Aug.	"TUISADANE"	Samarang, Tz. Priok & Belawan Dell
11th Aug.	"TASMAN"	Japan
21st Aug.	"TITJALENGKA"	Nicaragua, Java Ports & Macassar
23rd Aug.	"BOISSEYAIN"	Manila, Singapore, S. Africa & S. America

Agents: HOLLAND EAST ASIA LINE

Date	Ship	From
14th July	"AAGTERKERK"	Europe & Singapore
15th August	"AAGTERKERK"	Japan
2nd week Aug.	"ALNIKERK"	Europe & Singapore
Mid. Sept.	"ALNIKERK"	Japan

Date	Ship	To
27th July	"AAGTERKERK"	Japan via Manila
17th August	"AAGTERKERK"	Manila, Singapore & Europe
2nd week Aug.	"ALNIKERK"	Japan via Manila
Mid. Sept.	"ALNIKERK"	Manila, Singapore & Europe

Agents: HOLLAND EAST ASIA LINE

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COCKBURNS VALVES

ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT CO., LTD.
H.K. & SHANGHAI BANK BLDG. TEL. 27789.

CHINA MAIL

MONDAY, JULY 16, 1951.

Page 10

Refresh...add zest to the hour

Mutiny-Case Major Awarded MC

Major Robert Leith-MacGregor, company commander of 11 men sentenced recently for mutiny in Korea, has won the Military Cross. The award was announced last week. Altogether 24 officers and men are decorated for gallantry in the war.

Major Leith-MacGregor, says the citation, was in command of a company of the Royal Northumberland Fusiliers ordered to hold a hill vital to the battalion.

The citation goes on: "All attempts to dislodge him were frustrated owing to the skill with which he had sited his small force and the determination which he inspired in all." Major Leith-MacGregor won the D.F.C. as a pilot in World War II. His home is at Hartley Wintney, Hants.

'OUT-COLD'

This Distinguished Conduct Medal goes to Sergeant Reginald Arthur Orton, R.E., who was in charge of nine men guarding a Centurion tank when the Chinese attacked and set it on fire.

The enemy leader called on Sergeant Orton to surrender. Orton "laid him out cold" with his fists, says the citation, and drove his men to safety in another tank.

His home is at Acock's Green, Birmingham. Said his mother: "He never tells me about these things."

Trooper Harry Lionel Bomber, a Reservist in the Royal Armoured Corps, wins the Military Medal.

He did not hear an order to abandon his damaged tank and got it running again. A Chinese jumped up and tried to drop a grenade down the hatch.

To throw the Chinese off, Trooper Bomber drove full speed into a house where other tanks were hiding. Then he sped to safety.

His wife and three children live in Hopedale Road, Birmingham.

Woman Steals Wrist Watch

For stealing a wrist watch belonging to Lam Lin, a 33-year-old Chinese woman, Lau Kwan, was fined \$25 and bound over in the sum of \$200 for one year by Mr. Hin-shing Lo at Central this morning.

According to the prosecution, complainant left his watch on the cover of a cooking pot while he had his bath. Returning for it after a few hours he found it missing and after a search found the watch wrapped up in paper. Inside the defendant's oven. She admitted to the Police that she had found and then stolen the watch.

Living Language

Why we say A Tinker's Curse.

When the old-time travelling tinker mended a hole in a kettle, he first plugged the hole from the inside with bread kneaded into a pellet. The moisture in the pellet was enough to repel the solder which could thus be built up from the outside to cover the hole.

The tinker called his pellet a "dam," and when he'd finished he threw it away. Anything more worthless is difficult to imagine. "not worth a tinker's dam," "Dam" was too much like "damn" for the gentile, who changed the saying to "not worth a tinker's curse (cuss)."

Peter Star Towed 50 Ft

The ss Peter Star has been towed 50 feet offshore from the Pratas Rocks, where she has been aground since July 3 night according to latest information reaching Mollers yesterday.

During the week-end salvage operations, Second Officer I. McGee of the Prince Salvor, one of the two tugs engaged in the salvage, lost three of his left hand fingers. It was further reported. He has been treated by the medical staff of HMS Cerne, which is standing by at the scene.

Further attempts were made early at dawn today. No message has yet been received regarding the result.

The 7,131-ton British freighter was only grounded on the middle of her No. 1 hatch after being shifted astern 50 feet offshore, over the week-end.

Meanwhile, the Vim and Hydracole are still taking off her soya bean cargo. It was believed that at least 3,000 tons of the 9,820 tons have already been discharged into three tow ships, which were sent from Hongkong to help in the salvage.

THREE DAYS' REMAND

The case against Lam Tung-pang, 32, merchant, giving his address as room 58 Hotel Cecil, fourth floor, native of Fukien, was remanded for three days by Mr. Latimer at Central this morning. Lam is charged with obtaining money by false pretences.

Lam is alleged to have obtained from Mok Yau-sum the sum of \$24,000 by falsely pretending that he was in a position to supply eight trucks to Mok on May 1.

Defendant is represented by Mr. F. X. O'Malley while Det. Sub-insp. R. F. Smith is for the prosecution.

Middle East Command

Early Agreement Predicted

London, July 15.

British officials today predicted early agreement on a Middle Eastern Command linked to the Atlantic Pact and said they were consulting with eight other powers on a conference to map the defence of Africa.

The Middle Eastern Command, to which United States agreement must still be obtained, would cover the Eastern Mediterranean area and extend to Turkey and Greece and, it is hoped, eventually would embrace Israel, and the Arab countries.

The Commonwealth Relations Office announced, meanwhile, that the United States, which is acquiring bases in North Africa, has been invited to send observers to a conference on African defence, proposed for Nairobi, Kenya, on August 20.

Responsible officials of Britain, South Africa, Belgium, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Italy, Portugal and Southern Rhodesia would discuss plans for improving communications and establishing routes for the rapid movement of military forces and supplies across Eastern and Central Africa.

The Middle Eastern Command would be linked with General Dwight Eisenhower's Atlantic Pact southern flank, which is headed by Robert Carney of the United States. In turn, the new African structure would eventually be linked with the Middle Eastern and Atlantic Commands.

NEW SET-UP

This set-up would dispose of earlier plans for establishment of a supreme Mediterranean Command and end the muddled controversy which for months has held up completion of the command structure. The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation Council of Foreign Ministers is to meet in Rome, to sanction the final structure of Atlantic defence and consider the prospects of German participation.

In this, British officials admitted, however, that the United States had not given her full blessing to this new concept and had listed a number of "reservations" but British quarters said they were confident the principle of a separate Middle Eastern Command would be accepted.

The Mediterranean problem had been a total stalemate for months until a partial solution was reached last month with Admiral Carney's appointment as commander of the Western Mediterranean flank, including Italy, but excluding French communication lines to Africa, Turkey, Greece and the Middle East do not come into Admiral Carney's area.

There has been growing British opposition to establishment of a supreme Mediterranean command to extend over the entire area, including the Middle East. Delayed action on admitting Turkey and Greece to NATO is partly a result of how the link with the Middle East would be arranged. But Britain and the Scandinavian countries have been cool toward such an extension of the Pact's territory.

FULL PARTICIPATION
The concept of a separate Middle Eastern command, it agreed to by the United States, would be based on full American participation in it. France also would be represented and Turkey and Greece would be invited to join immediately.

British informants claim such a set-up would help toward pacification of the explosive Middle East, with hope for eventual rapprochement between Israel and the Arab countries. The Middle Eastern Command would be linked with the NATO defence set-up and co-operate closely with General Eisenhower's Southern flank. It also would have control of convoys through the Mediterranean to countries in that area. Its headquarters would be either Cairo or Cyprus.

Britain already has a base and the Americans recently were given facilities for a similar base on Cyprus. Spain and Yugoslavia so far remain outside any of the defence plans which Britain and the United States are discussing jointly. Britain is firmly opposed to Spain's admission to NATO.—United Press

To "Liberate" Tibet



General Chang Ching-wu, leader of the Chinese Communist mission to Tibet is pictured here at the Chinese Consulate in Calcutta. The General's task in Tibet is to implement the recently signed Peking agreement for the "peaceful liberation of Tibet."—AP Picture.

Chief Justice Upholds Appeal

Judgment for the appellants was given by the Chief Justice, Sir Gerard Howe, at the Supreme Court this morning, in the appeal brought by Messrs A.G. Botelho and Co., of Union Building, against their conviction by a magistrate on a summons for having a quantity of rapeseed oil without a licence.

Appellants were convicted and fined \$100 by Mr. Hin-shing Lo at Central for having in their control at 24-25 The Praya, Kennedy Town, 450 44-gallon drums (19,800 gallons) of rapeseed oil, on September 21, 1950, without a licence from the Chief Officer, Fire Brigade.

The appeal was brought on the grounds that there was not sufficient evidence to support the learned magistrate's conviction and that the magistrate misdirected himself in holding that there was a case to answer.

Counsel instructed for the appellants was Mr. D. A. L. Wright, while Mr. D. E. Greenfield, acting Crown Counsel, appeared for the Crown, the respondents.

THE JUDGMENT

Giving judgment, the Chief Justice said: "There is only one short point in this appeal."

The effect of section 10 of the Ordinance read with categories 8 and regulation 6 (a) (vi) is that vegetable oil, such as rapeseed oil—(a) may be stored in quantities up to 500 gallons without a licence, no matter what the flash point; (b) may be stored in any quantity without a licence if the flash point is below 150 degrees F. or above 500 degrees F. (c) may be stored in quantities above 500 gallons between 150 degrees F. and 500 degrees F. only under licence.

In this appeal the evidence against the defendant at the close of the case for the prosecution was that one 44 gallon drum had been tested and the flash point shown to be 423 degrees F. and the Government Analyst gave evidence that in his opinion the flash point of rapeseed oil would never exceed 500 degrees F.

This may be so, but the result would be that category 8 and regulation 6 (a) (vi) would be meaningless in respect of rapeseed oil save that 500 gallons might be stored without a licence.

PRESENT LAW

As the law now stands category 8 and regulation 6 (a) (vi) apply to rapeseed oil and contemplate flash points above 500 degrees F. or below 150 degrees F.

When the gravamen of the charge is the storage of over 500 gallons of rapeseed oil within the prohibited range of flash point, then it must be proved against the defendant that he has stored over the permitted quantity and that over the permitted quantity is within the prohibited flash point range.

Extra Flight To Tokyo

Pan American Airways will add a third weekly flight on the Hongkong-Tokyo route, effective July 29, bringing total trips to three a week in each direction, it was announced today by J. G. O'Donnell, district traffic and sales manager.

Aircraft used on this run, four-engine DC-4 type Clippers, will all be equipped with PAA's Sleepette seats, which recline to near-horizontal for comfortable rest.

Sometime after the gold was deposited with defendant, plaintiff called on defendant occasionally in connection with other business deals.

In May, 1948, defendant came to Hongkong. Plaintiff wrote to him asking for the return of the gold. In November of the same year, defendant returned to Shanghai and promised plaintiff that he would settle the account with him in Kulangu in Amoy.

GOVT FLAGS AT HALF MAST
Flags on all Government buildings were at half mast today as a mark of respect to the memory of Sir Andrew Caldecott, GCMG, CBE, MA, LL.D. (Ceylon), who was Governor of Hongkong from 1935 to 1937 and who died in England on Saturday.

INTELLIGENCE TEST: SOLUTION
If there are m players in a section, m(m-1) games are played.

Let there be m players in Section B.
Then m(m-1) = (24-1) (23-1) = 528

When m=15.
So there were 9 players in Section A.
Mr. Clambie drew 9 games.
London Express Service.

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE
Answers

1. Southern Europe. 2. Kiel Canal. 3. North of Christian. 4. Annulus, an early Christian, withheld part of his gift to the Church and lied about it. 5. Switzerland. It was granted to her by the Congress of Vienna in 1815. 6. Wellington.

Plaintiff Writes To Judge About His Own Case

Contempt Of Court Warning

A warning that a letter sent to him by the plaintiff during the pendency of proceedings in an attempt to influence his conduct of the case was a contempt of court and punishable by a fine and or imprisonment, was issued by the Senior Puisne Judge, Mr. Justice Gould, when a claim for return of gold opened before him in the Supreme Court this morning.

Plaintiff is Thomas F. M. Tung, care of Dr. W. K. Liao, of No. 1, Knutsford Terrace, Kimberley Road. Defendant is Yu Tsing-wei, alias Oei Yoe-tsing, of No. 137, Wongneichung Road. Both parties appeared in person.

Plaintiff's claim is for \$59,007 being the value of 170 taels of gold deposited by plaintiff with defendant in Shanghai in 1948, at the rate of HK\$333 per tael, which the defendant failed to return on demand. The sum is claimed for damages for wrongful conversion.

His Lordship said that he received a communication from the plaintiff which purported to be a statement of his case. Plaintiff must understand that a letter of that type to a judge during the pendency of proceedings was a contempt of court and liable to a fine and or imprisonment. He was sure that in this case the letter was sent to him through ignorance and therefore he proposed to take no further action. The plaintiff must understand, however, that any further communication of that type sent to him would be dealt with as a contempt of the court.

Plaintiff said he thought one of the clerks at a lawyer's office had told him he could write to his Lordship, as he was late to put in his statement of facts.

ATTACK ON DEFT.
His Lordship said that a statement of his own case, had it been served on the defendant, might have been a statement of facts, but the remainder of the letter, which was an attack on the defendant, was in no way permissible and was a contempt of the court.

Plaintiff said he wished to withdraw the letter.

His Lordship said that what plaintiff should do now was to tender his apologies.

Plaintiff apologized to the Court and to the defendant.

In evidence, plaintiff produced two receipts signed by defendant in Shanghai, purporting to be acknowledgment from plaintiff of two deposits of gold, the first of 15 taels on April 15, 1948, and the second of 164 taels on September 15, 1948. The gold represented his life savings. Both deposits were made to the defendant at his bank in Shanghai, where he was sub-manager as well as a director.

Plaintiff told the Court that he deposited the gold with defendant for safe custody because of the unsettled conditions of Shanghai after V-J Day. At that time he was doing business in Shanghai.

Sometime after the gold was deposited with defendant, plaintiff called on defendant occasionally in connection with other business deals.

In May, 1948, defendant came to Hongkong. Plaintiff wrote to him asking for the return of the gold. In November of the same year, defendant returned to Shanghai and promised plaintiff that he would settle the account with him in Kulangu in Amoy.

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From THE FILES 100 Years Ago

It is not often that we have heartiest pleasure in recording the gallantry of British Tors in China. But when action is really determined on, how nobly they do their work. On Tuesday last, the "Cleopatra" barge, Pinnace, and Cutter, started in chase of the piratical junka that had captured two fishing boats, and committed a murder. The next day at about eleven, having anchored following the route indicated by some fishermen, seven vessels were sighted in the entrance of Blas's Bay, the masters of which, directly the pursuers were seen, lifted anchor and ran in as far as they could; at the same time opening a fire with all the guns that could be brought to bear. This kind of chase and running fight continued for five hours.

At the expiration of that period, and almost in the very spot where Shap-english's fleet was destroyed, three of the largest junka came to an anchor, and the crews, jumping overboard, fled for their lives. They all escaped but a Welchman and a Tansuay man, now safely lodged in Victoria Gaol, both of whom, besides gaily pots of opium had four or five dollars a piece on their persons.

In thinking of this expedition, we cannot find terms expressive of our sense of the praise due to Lieutenants Price and Percher, three midshipmen, Mr. D. R. Caldwell, and the several boat's crews. Starting with only one day's provisions and water, they pulled and sailed, with a summer sun over them, for a period of twenty-four hours, before they came up with the enemy, and then, almost sick from exhaustion, they commenced (with two twelve pounders) a cannon and fusillade upon three vessels, amounting to eight guns a piece, and other weapons to the total, sufficient to have blown them out of the water with a single broadside; they continued that attack until nearly all the powder was expended, and eventually succeeded in capturing and burning them to the water's edge.

Throughout this encounter there was only one casualty—Lieutenant Price being slightly wounded by a spent shot. The sails of the boat have suffered the most, and bear sufficiently honourable testimony to the severity of the encounter. After remaining in Blas Bay all night, they started for and reached Victoria about midnight on Wednesday. Repeatedly wet to the skin from showers of rain, we shall regret to learn that battle has but spared for climate to tell upon.

Crown Land Auction
The Government Auctioneer, and a Clerk from the usual Office, preceded by the usual Auctioneering Regency ring, perambulated the 400 acres from East to West Point on the morning of Wednesday last; the only thing wanting to make the hawking complete, being a Corporation bailman, to notify intending purchasers that Her Majesty had been graciously pleased to order Lands to be exposed to public competition on entirely new and most approved principles, viz the payment of a capital sum, from the shadow of a cent, upon the land, in addition to an annual rent to be previously determined by Her said Majesty's efficient Surveyor General.

Twenty lots were so completed far, on the morning spoken of. As it came on to rain hard before the last two lots were knocked down, we were obliged, with a number of other lookers on, to scamper away as fast as we could, and cannot tell the result.

The Official organ of Thursday, being silent as to what additional revenue was yielded on Wednesday, and the Surveyor General publishing the amended rules after the sale is over, we live in the anticipation of seeing, shortly, the announcement of another sale. As far as we have been able to learn, the ten lots actually sold produced an aggregate rental of about £500 and the sum total of bonuses to be paid within three days, nearly the fifth of that figure. Like all other good things, graciously accorded to this Colony, the amended land sale regulations came too late, and we anticipate some kind of opinion that the measure is greatly unjust to those who have, at past sales, purchased at enormous advances on upset RENTALS.

Mail Notices

Registered articles and parcels sent by air mail must be accompanied by the ordinary mail times shown below

MONDAY, JULY 16
By Air: Burma, India, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain, Europe, 5 p.m. B.O.A.C.
Japan, 5 p.m. B.O.A.C.
Formosa, Ceylon, U.S.A., Canada, 5 p.m. A.I.C.A./N.W.A.L.
Siam, Malaya, 5 p.m. C.P.A.
Macao, 5 p.m. 5 p.m. as Hfu Men/Tak Shing.

TUESDAY, JULY 17
By Air: Formosa, 10 a.m. via C.A.T. New Zealand, Australia, B.O.A.C. Siam, 5 p.m. P.O.A.S.
India, Pakistan, French Indo-China, North Africa, Great Britain, Europe, 5 p.m. Air France.
Philippines, B.N. Borneo, 5 p.m. C.P.A.

By Surface: 5 p.m. as Hfu Men/Tak Shing.
China, People's Republic, 9:30 a.m. train to Hong Kong.
Formosa, 2 p.m. as Shengking.

**Kansas City
Disaster**
(Contd from Page 1)

morning to pray for firemen and give them consolation. He said: "Some of them came to me and asked for protection by prayer."

The firemen would not quit despite the fact that some had slept only five hours in three days. One fireman, S. Gladden, 32, suffered a deep gash and took time off only to get treatment from a Red Cross nurse.

He said: "Fix me up so I can get back there to help the boys."

As the dykes began to give in places, two or three men would hurl themselves bodily into the cracks until sandbags could be rushed in. A civil defence official said if the men could hold the dyke for 24 hours the water plant would be saved. Broyles said: "Some of these guys have been working 24 hours without relief."

United Press.

Radio Hongkong

H.K.T. Programme Summary: 6.55: Schools Quiz—St. Stephen's College v. St. John's School, conducted by Yvonne Charter and Anthony Curran (Studio); 7.00: Portuguese Half Hour (Studio); 7.15: The Kentucky Minstrel; 7.15: United Nations Hour; 7.30: "Come Into The Parlour"—Music and Song from Northern Ireland (BUCRS); 8.00: World News and News Chat; 8.15: "Looking at Britain"—Bernard Shaw's visit to Dartmouth, Devon (BUCRS); 8.30: "Like What I Like"—presented by Donald Barclay (Studio); 8.50: Weather Report; 9.00: "From the Editor's"—Recorded Play; 9.15: "Housing"—Phyllis Hollen-Terry in a Play by J. M. Barrie (BUCRS); 9.40: "Concerto"—Concerto for Piano and Orchestra conducted by Constant Lambert; 10.00: Philharmonia Orchestra—concert by Richard Strauss Op. 11, Dennis Brain (horn) and Orchestral Concerto conducted by Alceo Gallera; 10.15: Chanson Française; 10.30: African Journey; 10.45: Shrine; The Minstrel and the Reading Room (BUCRS); 11.00: Talk by Colin Willis—1926: Three Centuries of the London Corporation (Studio); 11.15: Radio News (London Relay); 11.30: Goodnight Music; 11.45: "Wings of the Spirit"—God Save the King; 11.50: Close down.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"Oh, television is educational," yes indeed it opened my eyes to the United Nations—all those foreigners in it!"

Printed and published by WILLIAM ALLEN GUTHRIE for and on behalf of South China Morning Post Limited at 1-3 Wyndham Street, City of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong.

Bannister Will Run Against Nankeville, Parlett And Eyre At AAA Games

By "RECORDER"

They can't resist the challenge of Bannister. All Britain's outstanding milers, including the European 1,500 Metres Champion, Bill Nankeville, the European 800 Metres Champion, Harry Parlett, and the Empire Three Miles Champion, Len Eyre, have elected to run in the mile at the AAA Championships at the White City, London, on Saturday.

Bannister has the fastest mile of anyone of them to his credit—4 minutes 8.3 seconds at the Penn Relays in the United States. Nankeville holds the AAA record at 4:08.8 and his winning time at the European Games at Brussels last year over 1,500 metres—3 minutes 48 seconds—is equivalent to a mile in 4:06.2. Eyre has run the mile in 4:09 and Parlett in 4:09.2.

Parlett alone is electing to run in a rather race. If he is drawn in not too fast company in the heats of the 880 yards he will double in the Half Mile and Mile. It may require a heat in 1:54 to qualify for the final of the Half and that would take too much out of Parlett for an attempt at the double.

Arthur Wint, who it was rumoured earlier in the season would also switch to the mile, has recently turned in an 800 Metres effort in 1:50.8 against the Belgians at Antwerp. It will take some running to outpace Wint in the Half.

The Scottish season has produced three native records, a hammer throw of 179 feet 10 inches by E. C. K. Douglas and a pole vault of 13 feet 6 inches by Norman Gregor, which two performances are also new British records, and a javelin throw of 181 feet 4 inches by D. W. R. Mackenzie. A new Welsh native record has been set by N. Hughes with a javelin throw of 178 feet 7 inches.

Emmanuel MacDonald Bailey, who has 220 yards performances of 21.0 and 21.1 seconds this season awaiting ratification as British records, ran the furlong on a straightaway in 24.5 seconds with the help of a slight following wind at Amber Park on July 5.

BEST PERFORMANCES
Here are some of the best performances of the current season in British athletics:

100 Yards	220 Yards	440 Yards	880 Yards
E. Mc. D. Bailey	21.0	21.1	1:51.0
B. Gibson	21.1	21.2	1:53.4
Robin Pinnington	21.2	21.3	1:53.4
Brian Shenton	21.3	21.4	1:53.0
D. Hoyle	21.4	21.5	1:55.0
E. Mc. D. Bailey	21.0	21.1	1:51.0
John Wilkinson	21.1	21.2	1:53.4
Nick Stacey	21.2	21.3	1:53.4
B. Gibson	21.3	21.4	1:53.0
J. A. Connor	21.4	21.5	1:55.0
J. A. Gregory	21.5	21.6	1:55.0
Brian Shenton	21.6	21.7	1:55.0
Kellie Finley	21.7	21.8	1:55.0
Terence Higgins	21.8	21.9	1:55.0
R. Marsh	21.9	22.0	1:55.2
Derek Pugh	48.0	49.0	1:51.0
Terence Higgins	49.0	49.1	1:53.4
John Wilkinson	49.1	49.2	1:53.4
Nick Stacey	49.2	49.3	1:53.0
F. P. Higgins	49.3	49.4	1:55.0
G. P. Lloyd	49.4	49.5	1:55.0
P. Fryer	49.5	49.6	1:55.1
D. K. Gracie	49.6	49.7	1:55.2

100 Yards	220 Yards	440 Yards	880 Yards
E. Mc. D. Bailey	21.0	21.1	1:51.0
B. Gibson	21.1	21.2	1:53.4
Robin Pinnington	21.2	21.3	1:53.4
Brian Shenton	21.3	21.4	1:53.0
D. Hoyle	21.4	21.5	1:55.0
E. Mc. D. Bailey	21.0	21.1	1:51.0
John Wilkinson	21.1	21.2	1:53.4
Nick Stacey	21.2	21.3	1:53.4
B. Gibson	21.3	21.4	1:53.0
J. A. Connor	21.4	21.5	1:55.0
J. A. Gregory	21.5	21.6	1:55.0
Brian Shenton	21.6	21.7	1:55.0
Kellie Finley	21.7	21.8	1:55.0
Terence Higgins	21.8	21.9	1:55.0
R. Marsh	21.9	22.0	1:55.2

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New Republic

One Mile	Three Miles
Roger Bannister	14:12.4
Harry Parlett	14:13.3
Chris Chataway	14:17.0
Ron Morley	14:18.0
J. Ashby	14:19.4
W. R. Beckett	14:21.4
D. A. G. Pirie	14:22.4
D. C. Seaman	14:23.0
Alan Parker	14:23.9
D. C. Law	14:24.0
S. J. Bryant	14:24.0
Harold Tarroway	14:24.0

League Tennis Results

The following are the results of Men's "D" Division League Tennis matches played yesterday:

Yesterdays:	
1. L. Little and E. J. Mockle (L.R.C.) lost to Cheung Chau and C. M. Chan 3-0; beat S. H. Chan and S. K. Wong 2-0.	
2. R. Torp and A. S. Cutchener (L.R.C.) beat Cheung Chau and C. M. Chan 5-0; lost to S. H. Chan and P. L. Poon 4-0; lost to Y. H. Leung and S. K. Wong 4-0.	
3. A. Cutchener and R. W. H. Maynard (L.R.C.) lost to Cheung Chan and C. M. Chan 4-0; lost to S. H. Chan and P. L. Poon 4-0; lost to Y. H. Leung and S. K. Wong 4-0.	
4. S. C. 9th—Urban C. "1", 1 A.A. Rumjahn and I. Haroor (H.C.) beat P.S. Chung and H.S. Ho 4-0; beat H.H. Ho and P. Leung 4-0; beat W.W. Chung and K.K. Leung 0-0.	
5. S. Yusuf and R.A. Bux (H.C.) beat P.S. Chung and H.S. Ho 4-0; beat H.H. Ho and P. Leung 4-0; beat W.W. Chung and K.K. Leung 0-0.	
6. S.H. Khan and S.A.K. Bux (H.C.) beat P.S. Chung and H.S. Ho 7-3; beat H.H. Ho and P. Leung 4-0; beat W.W. Chung and K.K. Leung 6-3.	
7. SCAA 9—KDC, 0 E.G.K. Humphrey and V.H. White (K.D.C.) lost to T.S. Yau and Y.M. Wan 1-0; lost to P.W. Tse and S.W. Choy 0-0.	
8. S.W. Choy and K.C. Si 0-0.	

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SAILINGS TO		
"PETREL"	Hongkong, Saigon, Tourane, Saigon & Phnompenh	5 p.m. 13th July
"SHENKING"	Keelung	5 p.m. 17th July
"HUNAN"	Tientsin	10 a.m. 18th July
"YOHOW"	Kobe	5 p.m. 21st July
"KWEIYANG"	Singapore & Penang	5 p.m. 21st July
"SHENKING"	Keelung	5 p.m. 24th July
"HUNAN"	Tientsin	10 a.m. 25th July
"YOHOW"	Bangkok	5 p.m. 28th July
"YUNNAN"	Macassar, Sourabaya, Semarang, Cheribon & Djakarta	5 p.m. 20th July

Sails from Custodian Wharf

ARRIVALS FROM		
"HUNAN"	Tientsin	4 p.m. 13th July
"SHENKING"	Keelung	7 a.m. 18th July
"KWEIYANG"	Singapore	17th July
"HUNAN"	Tientsin	18th July
"YOHOW"	Bangkok	19th July
"SZECHUEN"	Kobe	21/22nd July

A.O. LINE LTD./C.N. CO., LTD. JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS TO		
"ANKING"	Sydney & Melbourne	21st July
"TAIYUAN"	Kure, Yokohama, Kobe, Yokohama & Kobe	p.m. 26th July
"FENGNING"	Kure, Kobe, Yokohama & Kure	30th July
"CHANGTE"	Japan	13th Aug.
"TAIYUAN"	Sydney & Melbourne	19th Aug.

ARRIVALS FROM		
"ANKING"	Japan	19th July
"TAIYUAN"	Sydney & Brisbane	p.m. 21st July
"FENGNING"	Melbourne & Manila	23rd July
"CHANGTE"	Australia & Manila	9th Aug.
"TAIYUAN"	Japan	16th Aug.

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

Scheduled sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said

"ANCHISES"	Liverpool & Glasgow	17th July
"CALCHAS"	Liverpool	23rd July
"AENEAS"	Liverpool & Glasgow	4th Aug.
"PATROCLUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	6th Aug.

Scheduled sailings from Europe

Sails	Arrives
Liverpool	Hong Kong
G. "ANCHISES"	14th July
G. "PATROCLUS"	17th July
G. "AENEAS"	20th July
G. "AUTOMEDON"	2nd Aug.
G. "PERSEUS"	8th Aug.
G. "MYRMAIDON"	15th Aug.
G. "MARON"	21st Aug.
G. "BELLEPHON"	4th Sept.

G. Loading Glasgow before Liverpool.
S. Loading Swansea before Liverpool.
* Unscheduled.

Carriers' option to proceed via other ports to load & discharge cargo.

DE LA RAMA LINES

ARRIVING via MANILA FROM
U.S. ATLANTIC & PACIFIC COAST PORTS

"BATAAN"	15th July
"DONA ALICA"	31st July

Lathay Pacific Airways Ltd.

Route	Departs Hongkong	Arrives HK
HK/Bangkok/Singapore (DC-4)	7:30 a.m. Tues. Fri. 8:30 a.m. Wed. Sat.	(on return)
HK/Singapore (DC-4)	1:00 p.m. Wed. 6:10 p.m. Thurs.	
HK/Manila/B.N. Domo (DC-3)	7:00 a.m. Wed. 4:45 p.m. Thurs.	
HK/Hongkong	4:00 p.m. Fri.	

All the above subject to alteration without notice.
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BEN LINE

ARRIVALS

SHIPS	FROM	DUE
"BENARTY"	U.K. via Jesselton	13th July
"BENVORLICH"	U.K. via Singapore	on or abt. 29th July
"BENMOR"	do	12th Aug.
"BENALDER"	do	19th Aug.
"BENNEVIS"	do	24th Aug.
"BENVANNOCH"	do	18th Sept.
"BENAVON"	do	23rd Sept.

SAILINGS Loading on or abt.

"BENARTY"	Liverpool, Avonmouth & Glasgow	16th July
"BENVORLICH"	London, Hamburg, Rotterdam & Antwerp	31st July
"BENMOR"	Havre, Rotterdam & Antwerp	18th Aug.
"BENNEVIS"	Avonmouth, Glasgow & Middlesbrough	29th Aug.
"BENALDER"	Liverpool, Dublin, Hamburg & Antwerp	8th Sept.
"BENVANNOCH"	Liverpool, Glasgow, Avonmouth & Hull	23rd Sept.

Via Singapore, Port Swettenham, Port Sudan, Aden, & Port Said,
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Calla Manila, Tawau, Sandakan, and Jesselton.

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ALTERNATE INSERTIONS
10% EXTRA
If not prepaid a booking fee
of 50 cents is charged.

DEATHS

MCCOLLUM - Daniel, of Taikeo
Dockyard, at Queen Mary Hotel,
died on 10th July, 1951, Funeral
at the Roman Catholic Ceme-
tery, Happy Valley at 3 p.m.
today, Friday.

FOUND

IN Cafe Wiseman, one lady's rain-
coat, two gentlemen's umbrellas,
one pair of sunglasses, one tie-clip.
Apply Secretary, "S. C. M. Post."

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NOTICE

THE HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION

Notice is hereby given that
an Interim Dividend of \$2.00,
per share (nett, after deduc-
tion of Hong Kong Corpora-
tion Profits Tax) has been
declared in respect of the
year ending 31st December,
1951 at a rate of 1/2 7/8d.
per Dollar.

This Dividend will be pay-
able on or after Monday, 13th
August at the Offices of the
Corporation, where Share-
holders are requested to ap-
ply for Warrants.

THE REGISTER OF
SHARES of the Corporation
will be closed from FRIDAY,
27th July to SATURDAY,
11th AUGUST (both days in-
clusive) during which period
no transfer of Shares can be
registered.

By Order of the Board of
Directors.

A. S. ADAMSON,
Acting Chief Manager.
Hong Kong, 10th July, 1951.

NOTICE

THE "STAR" FERRY
COMPANY, LIMITED.

With effect from 1st
August, 1951, the charges for
Monthly Tickets will be,

Adult's Ticket \$8.00
Child's Ticket \$4.00

G. B. S. THOMSON,
Secretary.

THE "STAR" FERRY
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1951.

Rejection Of Red "Peace Offer"

Milan, July 12.

The International Confederation of Free
Trade Unions Congress today rejected a "peace
offer" from the Communist-dominated World
Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU).

A long cable sent to the
WFTU headquarters in Vienna
said: "As long as you remain
the faithful agents of the
Communist, carrying out the
foreign policy of the Kremlin,
there can be no joint action.
For there can be no unity of
action where there is no unity
of purpose."

The WFTU proposal was that
a meeting should be held to
discuss the "workers' vital in-
terests."

The cable from Milan, about
800 words long, replied to an
offer from the Vienna Congress
of the WFTU to hold a joint
meeting for discussion of the
"workers' vital interests."

In it M. Finet and M. Olden-

brook declared: "Give us proof
of your sincere desire to serve
the workers."

"What have you done or what
are you going to do to speed up
the conclusion of the peace
treaty with Austria which is
being exploited unscrupulously
and bled white by the Soviet
occupation power?"

"Why do you not do some-
thing for your own members in
the Communist-controlled coun-
tries?"

"Why do you not do some-
thing to abolish concentration
and slave labour camps where
these still exist?"

The cable continued: "We
hold no brief for Yugoslavia,
but why not do something to
stop the lying propaganda cam-
paign directed against that
country? As a free organiza-
tion we take orders from no
governments. Can you say the
same?"

UNDER TUTELAGE
"We can only discuss with
free organizations which are
not under the tutelage of out-
side forces. Can you claim to
be such a free trade union or-
ganization?"

The free trade unions' reply
condemned the WFTU of "choosing
to support military aggression
with disastrous consequences
for the whole world," adding:
"Economic recovery, which was
halted and further improve-
ments in the people's living
standards have been stopped
because of the Communist ag-
gression against the Korean
Republic and the possibility of
further acts of aggression in
other parts of the world."

"We expect you to make this
reply known to your members
and especially to the workers
behind the Iron Curtain," said
M. Finet and M. Oldenbrook.

"We could then hope, perhaps,
that a general discussion could
take place among the workers
of the whole world on the
questions forming the subject of
our correspondence,"—Reuter.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

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are hereby notified that their cargo
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Co's godown where it will be at
consignee's risk and subject to the
Wharf's terms and condition of
storage, and where delivery may
be obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left
in the godowns for examination by
Consignees and the Company's sur-
veyors. Messrs. Carnichael & Clarke
at 10 a.m. on the 17th July, 1951.

To comply with the General
Bonded Warehouse Regulations, con-
signees must have a Revenue Officer
in attendance when damaged duti-
able goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after
the goods have left the steamer
godown, and all goods remaining
undelivered after the 18th July, 1951,
will be subject to rent.

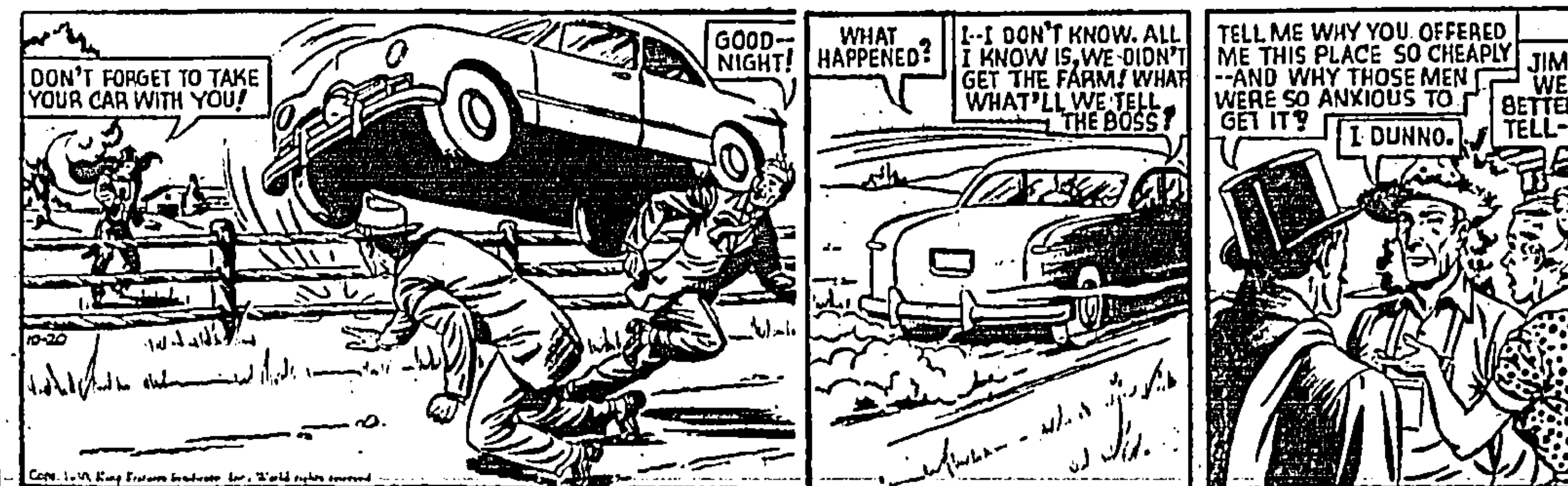
All claims against the steamer
must be presented to the Under-
signed on or before the 25th July,
1951, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.
Agents
Hongkong, 11th July, 1951.

MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



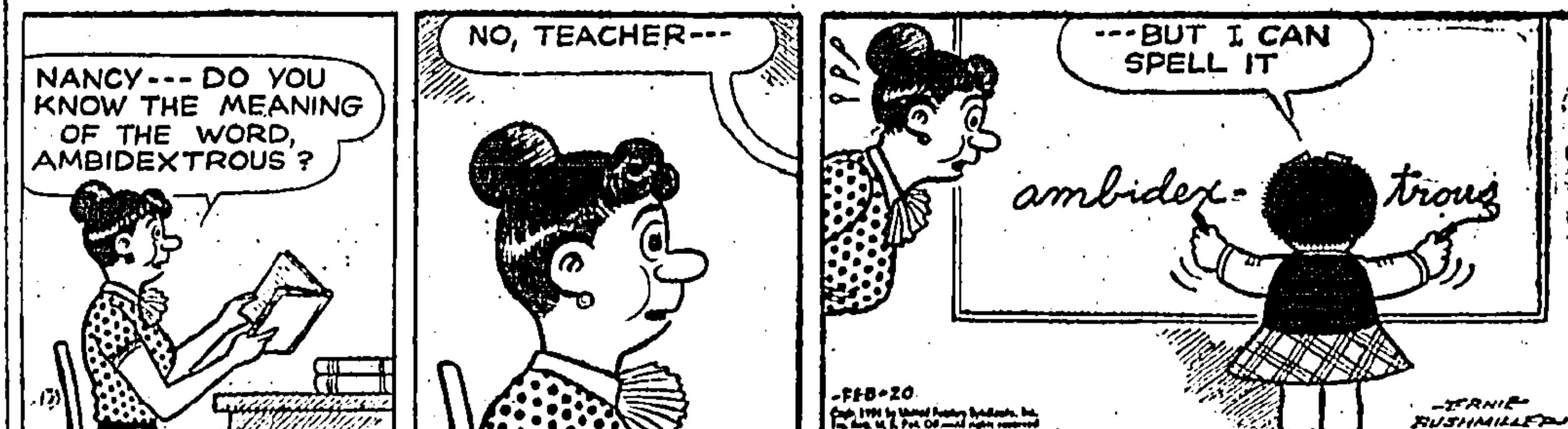
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s.s. "CANTON"	28th July	17th August
s.s. "CORFU"	23rd August	24th September

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Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	Due London
s.s. "CANTON"	2nd August	1st September
s.s. "CANTON"	31st August	1st October
s.s. "CORFU"	23rd September	29th October

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Outwards	Due Hongkong	From
m.v. "BOUDAN"	2nd Aug.	London & Continent
Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	For
s.s. "SINGAPORE"	26th July	London & Continent

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, Colombo, Aden, Port Said, Genoa, Marseilles, London, Hamburg, Antwerp & Rotterdam, with liberty to call at Bombay if instructions permit.

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* These ships have refrigerated cargo space.

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s.s. "ORDA"	In Port	from Bombay via Straits
	sails 14th July	for Japan.
s.s. "ORDA"	due 19th July	from Japan for Straits,
	sails 20th July	Colombo, Bombay, Karachi & Penang Gulf.
s.s. "ORDIA"	due 17th July	from Karachi, Bombay, Colombo via Straits
	sails 10th July	for Japan.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN S.S. CO., LTD.

s.s. "EASTERN"	sails 24th July	for Sydney & Melbourne.
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BIG SETBACK FOR TRUMAN

Washington, July 12.
The House of Representatives today defeated an Administration proposal to give President Truman broad new powers to acquire and operate industrial factories for defence purposes. Republicans and Southern Democrats teamed up to defeat the proposal by 159 votes to 139.

Opponents contended that the authority would give Mr. Truman "life and death" power over private industry.

The vote was another major setback for Administration Democrats in the continuing House struggle over new controls legislation.—Reuter.

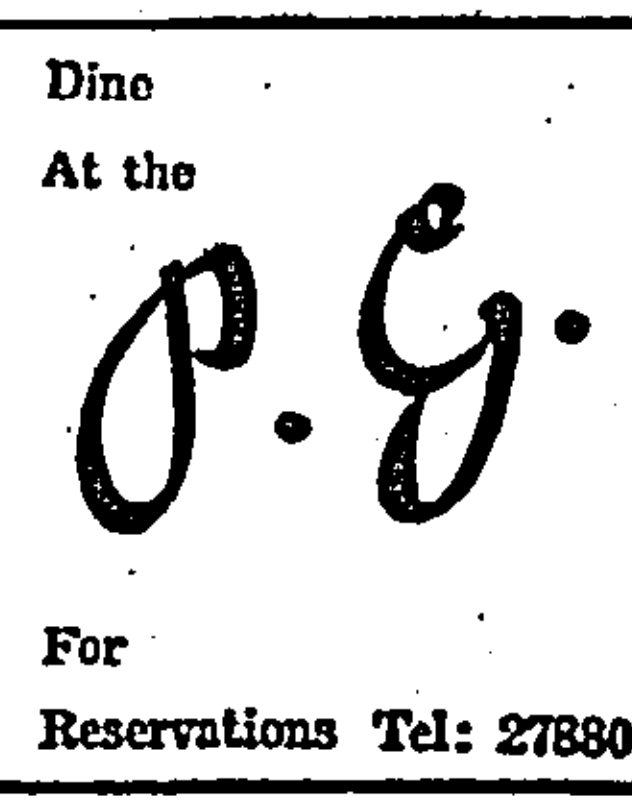
NEW SPEAKER ELECTED

Versailles, July 12.
Ex-Premier Albert Sarraut was today elected Speaker of the Assembly of the French Union, the consultative house of the French Parliament. The Assembly, which sits in a wing of King Louis XIV's palace, has half its members from France, half from the far-flung French colonies. It gives advice to the Government but the Government is not obliged to follow it.

M. Sarraut was Governor of Indo-China before World War One and Premier in 1935 and 1936. The vote for him today was 117 to 28.—Associated Press.

Broke Bull's Neck With His Hands

Adelaide, July 12.
Charged by a bull, a Mount Gambier farmer, Mr. G. J. Uphill, grabbed the animal by the horns and twisted its neck from the side, until it broke. The bull died soon afterwards. Mr. Uphill, who is a grand father, weighs 162 pounds. The bull weighed 900 pounds.—Reuter.



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Y. H. Chen,
Manager.